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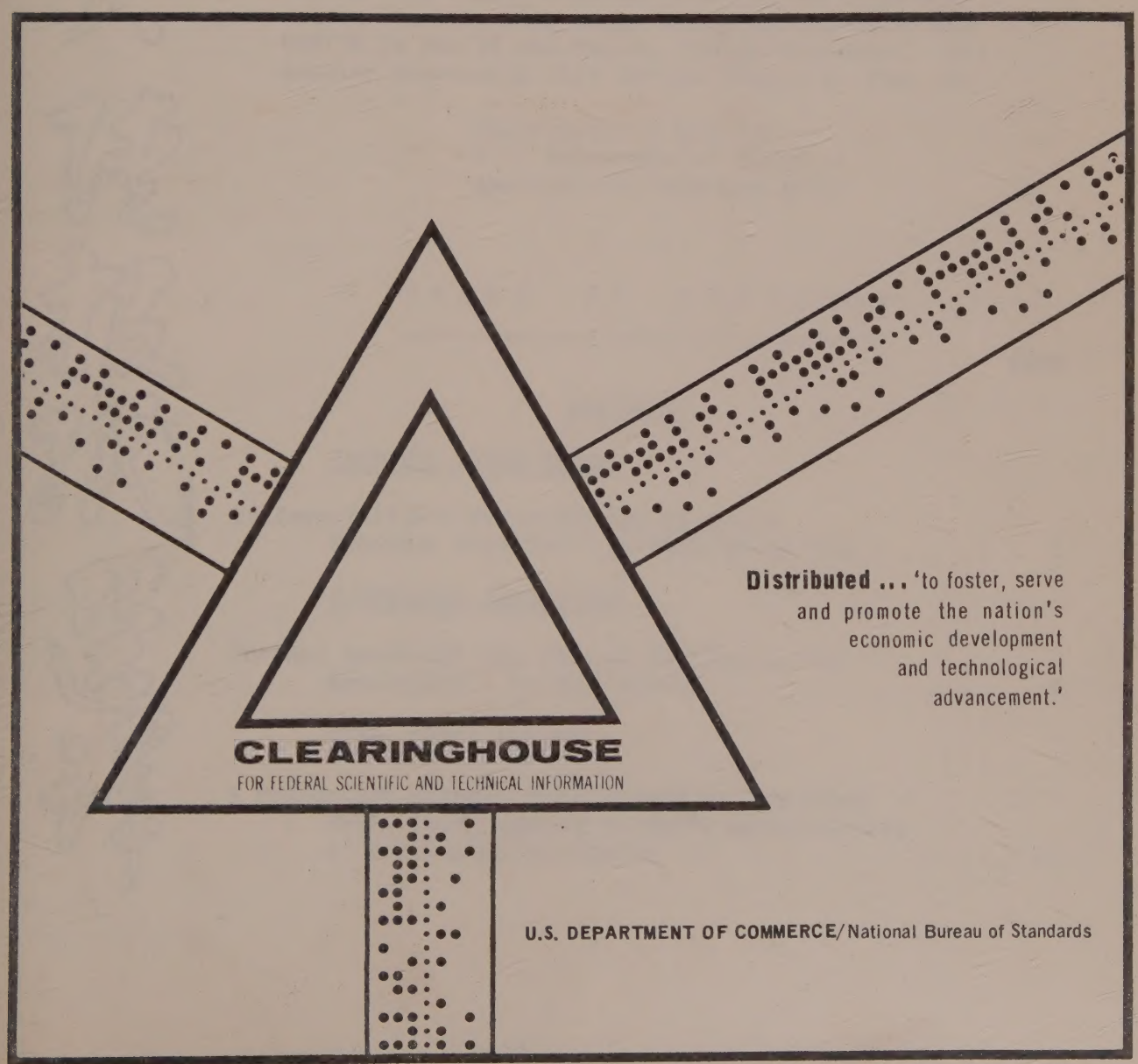
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 2, 1970 No. 4589

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* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

US Imperialism's Sharp Decline in World Economic Position

by

Shih Ching-tung (施敬东)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

The US economy since 1948 is compared with the economy of her partners in the free world in the following article, which shows a steady decline in the past two decades.--SCMP Ed.

A year ago, Nixon, head of US imperialism, mounted the stage like a painted-face actor. Shortly afterward, he left hurriedly for western Europe in an attempt to pacify his country's allies and allay the increasingly-acute contradictions between the US and her allies. He said over and over again that his trip to Europe was to "consult with" the allies and "listen to their views."

People are unlikely to forget that after World War II every US president had clamored that the US was the "mainspring of world leadership," invariably accompanied with whisker twitching and proud glares at allies.

And now Nixon talks a lot about the so-called "consultative spirit." Why is that? His answer is: "The situation has changed." "If the US had handled the situation there (in western Europe) now in the same way as she did then (shortly after the war), she could make perhaps no greater mistake."

This reflects the profound changes that have taken place, and are taking place, in the relative strength of the imperialist countries. The US position of economic supremacy in the capitalist world after the war has been declining sharply. This once again proves the correctness of the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant judgment: "The enemy rots with every passing day."

The US has relied on wars to make her fortune. Just as Lenin said, the US monopoly capital owes its "big windfalls" to the war. Between 1937 and 1943, the productive capacity of US industry increased more than 100 percent. At the close of World War II, the US gained one half of the capitalist world's industrial production, one-third of its export trade and three quarters of its gold reserves.

After the war the US, relying on the increased economic strength she had gained since the war and taking advantage of the yet-to-be-rehabilitated economy of other capitalist countries, tried vigorously to control the whole of the capitalist world. Capitalizing on the acute commodity shortages and "US dollar famine" in the post-war capitalist world, she forced a devaluation in pound sterling and turned the dollar into the only currency to have a direct link with gold in the capitalist world. In this way she put the dollar in a dictating position among the currencies of the capitalist world.

Through the "Marshall Plan" and "aid" programs under various names the US exported merchandise and capital to the whole capitalist world and thus became the biggest international exploiter.

The US imperialists also gathered together reactionaries of various countries to form all kinds of counter-revolutionary military alliances and turn the US into the main bastion of reactionary forces in the world. They not only placed Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions under their control but also exerted their utmost to bring the vital capitalist areas under their domination. They not only took over as their own the defeated nations of Germany, Japan and Italy, together with their spheres of influence, but also stretched out their hands to penetrate the spheres of influence of their war allies, such as Britain and France. They thus held the capitalist world in their hands economically, politically and militarily. It was under these conditions that the US monopoly capitalist class smugly and wildly called the 20th century the "USA century."

Lenin had long pointed out: "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism." After World War II this absolute law still played its role in the capitalist world. The economies of post-war Japan, West Germany, Italy, France and some other capitalist countries grew at a much faster rate than that of the US. There were relative increases in the economic strength of these countries. In comparison the economic strength of the US developed big changes.

The following table, listing a few principal economic indicators, shows the big drops of the US economy in proportion to the economy of the capitalist world as a whole:

Ratio of US Economy to Capitalist World Economy (%)

Description	1948	1958	1968
Industrial production,	53.4%	44.9%	43.1%
of which: steel	61.4%	40.1%	32.3%
automobiles	81.6%	46.6%	40.0%
Export trade	32.4% (1)	18.5%	16.2%
Gold reserves	73.4% (2)	54.1%	28.0%

N.B. (1) Figure for 1947
(2) Figure for 1949

After the war the increase in US industrial production was much slower than that of other capitalist countries. In the 20 years from 1948 to 1968, the rate of her industrial growth was about the equivalent of one quarter and one half of those of Japan and West Germany. US industrial production, which included a large number of important industrial products, showed a general decline in proportion to the industrial production of the capitalist world.

In 1947, the US did almost one-third of the total export trade of the capitalist world. However, following the increasing competition among other capitalist countries, the US percentage fell steadily. In 1968, her export trade dropped to 16.2%. But in the same year the export trade of western Europe and Japan constituted 54% of the total.

For quite a long period after the war the US dollar had all along been recognized as the "hardest" currency in the capitalist world, and the US had regarded it as an important means of seeking expansion overseas and diverting crises to other countries. But, successive years of an unfavorable balance in international payments and a protracted period of malignant inflation had in effect devalued the dollar considerably.

According to reports in US newspapers and periodicals, the purchasing power of the dollar has since 1948 decreased by about one-third. Its international "prestige" is ever on the wane. The stocks of gold held by the US have been flowing out steadily, and the gold reserves have decreased sharply.

In 1949, the US was in possession of 73.4% of the total gold reserves of the capitalist world. In terms of US$ this percentage worked out to be $24,600 million. By the end of 1968, only US$10,892 million worth of her gold reserves had remained, constituting 28% of the total gold reserves in the hands of the capitalist world. In contrast, the gold reserves of other capitalist countries increased steadily. At the end of 1968, the gold reserves held by members of the European Common Market alone exceeded those of the US by more than one-third. As a result, the currencies of these countries relatively "hardened" up and the US more than once asked them to help cope with the dollar crisis.

The imperialist countries have always divided spheres of influence in proportion to their "strength." With the steady decline in the US economic strength the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between the US and other capitalist countries have been growing in intensity. In the 1960's, France in particular made efforts to free herself from US control, repeatedly making things difficult for the US.

In July, 1966, France openly declared her withdrawal from the US-manipulated North Atlantic Treaty Organization and expelled the NATO headquarters from Paris and the US troops from her territory. In addition, she time and again urged the West European countries to set up a "Europe for the Europeans" in an attempt to drive out the US.

With the assistance of the US, militarism has revived in West Germany and Japan. Defeated in World War II these two countries are striving to regain their foothold and spheres of influence in their pre-war colonies. Just now, Japan is intensifying her expansion to Southeast Asia and other regions. The ruling clique in West Germany is also ambitiously taking part in the scramble for hegemony over Europe.

All the past "arrogance" of US imperialism has been swept into the dust and the wielding of its baton is losing effectiveness. Little wonder that Nixon has lamented: "The future of the countries of the West can no longer be determined by the US exclusively. The time is gone for the US to serve our interest in the alliance (in West Europe) as the dominant partner."

US imperialism is naturally not reconciled to the decline in its position in the capitalist world. It is still trying to put its allies under its feet. During the past year, under the cloak of the "consultative spirit" Nixon has been engaged in tense activities. Apart from taking the field himself, he sent the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce and other officials, both high-ranking and less important, on missions to West Europe, Japan and other places.

The US ruling clique has been trying to force its allies to restrict their exports to the US and buy more US goods. It has been demanding more funds from its allies to maintain its troops and bases in their countries. But these measures taken by Nixon to profit the US at the expense of its

allies have only served to sharpen the contradictions between the US and its allies and to speed up the disintegration of the imperialist countries.

The great leader Chairman Mao has said: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."

Following the deepening of the US economic, financial and monetary crises and the steady decline of US imperialism, the struggle to control and the struggle to resist control between the US and other imperialist countries will certainly become more and more acute. The fight among the imperialist countries will inevitably accelerate and complete the collapse of the capitalist system.

The revolutionary torrent of the people throughout the world is rolling ahead. The days of imperialism are numbered.

* * *

CONTINUING REVOLUTION

Further Establish the Idea of Continuing the Revolution

by

Shen Ke-wen (沈革文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1970)

> It is essential to the communist cause that the revolution should go on even under the dictatorship of the proletariat, because so long as bourgeois ideology remains, there will be attempts to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.--SCMP Ed.

The historic New Party Constitution adopted at the Party's "9th Congress" has incisively summed up the precious experience of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and embodies in a concentrated way Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building. It is a program of life-long struggle for every Communist. In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, if we bear in mind the major problems hindering us in continuing the revolution, conscientiously study the Party's New Constitution, and take Chairman Mao's directives and the New Party Constitution as the criteria in fighting self, criticizing revisionism and tightly grasping the transformation of world outlook, we Communists will further strengthen our consciousness in continuing the revolution and advance in a quicker pace.

Striving for Attaining the Far-Reaching Revolutionary Aim

This has been clearly defined in the New Party Constitution: "The basic program of the Communist Party of China is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism." This is the great revolutionary aim which every Communist must strive throughout his life to attain. In the past two decades, particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution which lasted for three years and more, we have won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. But we are still very, very far from the ultimate aim of the revolution. As great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance."

The practice of struggle shows that we shall invariably meet the desperate resistance of the class enemies at home and elsewhere when we try to destroy completely the system of exploitation of man by man and to realize communism throughout the world. In the considerably long historical period of transition to communism, there will still be classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there will still be the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there will still be the danger of restoration of capitalism, and there will still be the threat of subversion and invasion by imperialism and modern revisionism. The class struggle will still meet with reverses and setbacks. The class enemies will take advantage of all "opportune moments" to reverse the verdicts on them and to carry out sabotage in all sphere. In no way should we think that "the world is at peace" and that we have nothing to worry about when we have dragged them out and pronounce sentence on them.

The practice of the struggle also shows that it is possible to seize political power and overthrow the system of private ownership of the exploiting classes in a few decades. But consolidation of political power is a much more difficult job than the seizure of political power. And it will take a still longer period of time to eliminate the ideas of the exploiting classes which have been left behind in the past centuries. We have defeated the landlords, the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and we may confiscate their property, but we cannot confiscate the reactionary ideas in their minds. The bourgeoisie will use these reactionary ideas to launch attacks on the proletariat, in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

The struggle is continuing and the revolution is progressing. In the course of carrying out the proletarian policies, there still is the struggle between the two lines and there are the interventions coming from the "Left" or from the right. There are still many things remaining to be done at the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, no Communist should ever forget the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must further establish the idea of continuing the revolution and must not relax even slightly their fighting will. Every Communist should become a vanguard in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat--this is needed by the class struggle, by the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and by the realization of the ultimate aim of the Party.

Establishing the Idea of Continuing the Revolution During the Struggle

Under the historical conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we can correctly solve the problem of what kind of a party we should build and how we should build the party only by linking the problem with the dictatorship of the proletariat and with the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only when after solving this problem can the Communists become vanguards in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and can Party organizations become

a strong citadel in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby further strengthening the Party's leadership and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches the people to their very souls and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook."

In accordance with this great teaching given by Chairman Mao, we Communists must grasp the vital points and lay emphasis on solving the major problems of their world outlook that hinder the continuation of revolution when they fight self and criticize revisionism in the course of Party consolidation and Party building. At present, the vast majority of Communists obey Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to fight self and criticize revisionism." In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, they apply Chairman Mao's directives and the various criteria for Party members defined in the New Party Constitution in grasping the vital points and fighting self and criticizing revisionism, thereby enhancing their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, raising their consciousness in continuing the revolution and greatly arousing their revolutionary vigor of the proletariat.

But we also see that a small number of Communists cannot catch up ideologically with the quick development of the current situation and cherish some erroneous ideas of "fear," "arrogance" and "withdrawal." Some of them bring "fear" to the fore and adopt the passive attitude of "not going in the fore, not taking the lead, not coming forward, but just staying in the middle of the mainstream." Some others regard themselves as heroes, refuse to accept the opinions of the masses and do not participate in collective productive labor. Still some others learn their lessons in a wrong way, relax their effort and go downhill, "seldom speak, echo other people's views, and take a detour when meeting with a problem." In short, they do not continue the revolution but stand still; they do not want life-long revolution but half-baked revolution. They only think of themselves and have forgotten the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and forgotten that they are Communists. They only seek personal fame and gain and position, and neglect wholehearted service for the people. They confine their attention to possible personal "losses" and "dangers" and take no heed of the greatest danger of losing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism.

This idea of half-baked revolution reflects the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of "theory of dying out of class struggle," "theory of inner-Party peace" and "theory of merging public interests with the private" in the minds of the Communists and shows the impurity of their Party character.

If we have the idea of half-baked revolution, we Communists will not be able to withstand the tests in the class struggle, in the inner-Party struggle between the two lines, in the war against aggression and in difficult environments. With the idea of half-baked revolution, we Communists

shall be unable to make a turn at the turning point of the revolution, will fall behind in the raging, advancing torrent of history, and will possibly be hit by sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and fall into the bog of revisionism. With the idea of half-baked revolution, we Communists will weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat and will be unable to contribute toward the world revolution. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize the idea of half-baked revolution.

The philosophy of the proletariat is a philosophy of struggle. The struggle between two antagonistic world outlooks is a struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook. It is like a war between two opposing armies; it is either you eat it or it eats you and it is either the East wind prevailing over the West wind or the West wind prevailing over the East wind and there is no middle road. Comrades who have this idea of half-baked revolution must relentlessly criticize and fight against this idea at the crucial moments of the class struggle and the mass struggle, so that they can win fresh merits in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, closely follow Chairman Mao and become proletarian vanguards full of vigor and vitality.

Developing the Thoroughoing Revolutionary Spirit of "Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death"

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death.'" This thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat advocated by Chairman Mao is the glorious tradition of our Party and a concentrated expression of the communist world outlook. With the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," we can conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, devote ourselves to the public and do everything for the public. With the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," we can lead the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses to fight bravely against the class enemies and to march forward even though they know there are difficulties and dangers ahead and no matter how great the difficulties and dangers are. With the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," we can work conscientiously and laboriously for the interests of the people and fight constantly against hardships. With the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," we shall be willing to serve the people humbly, to work for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, and bend ourselves to the task unto death.

To a man, "hardship" and "death" are a rigid test. In continuing the revolution, the Communists must fear neither hardship nor death. The Communists are a part of the whole people who have higher consciousness and a group of people of the proletariat who are relatively conscious. The Communists defy even death. What class enemies can they not defeat? What difficulties can they not surmount? What personal interests can they not throw away? What shortcomings and errors can they not correct?

In the difficult years of war, the revolutionary forerunners displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" under the brilliant guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They climbed the snow-clad mountains and trudge along through the prairie and, by means of millet plus rifle, defeated the Japanese robbers, drove away US imperialism which was armed to the teeth, buried the Chiang Dynasty, and built New China. After liberation, we developed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," depended on our own efforts, fought arduously, and triumphantly carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Today, in order to realize Chairman Mao's great strategic idea of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people," to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to attain the great revolutionary aim of communism, we should all the more continue to display the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death."

Boiled down to one point, the idea of half-baked revolution means fear of hardship and death, desire of living in comfort and reluctance in fighting hardships and making revolution. This erroneous idea is one of the major obstacles hindering the Communists in continuing the revolution.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman and making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought. Illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the situation of revolution at home and elsewhere is excellent. The movement of struggle-criticism-transformation undertaken by the 700 million Chinese people with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat as its content is developing in width and in depth. The revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" has been widely developed and the revolutionization of the people's thinking has been raised to a new level. All exploiting classes and their decadent ideologies are being violently washed away. "The communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt." In the great, militant 1970's, let us go all out, aim high and march forward vigorously and in big steps along the road of continuing revolution!

* * *

RURAL PARTY MEMBERS

A Production Brigade Party Branch in Kwangtung Helps Party Members To Raise Consciousness of Continuing Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1970)

> Party members of a production brigade in Kwangtung Province were organized to study the new Party Constitution with particular reference to their own circumstances, so they might play the role of vanguard in the three major revolutionary movements.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, the Party branch of Kaot'an brigade, P'ait'an commune, Tsengch'eng hsien, Kwangtung Province--with the help of the PLA propaganda team and obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it"--organizes Party members to study the New Party Constitution to the point by integrating it with reality, thus raising their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness in continuing the revolution, and making them play the role of a vanguard and model in "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." Most of the Party members were rated to be "five-good" commune members and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party members in Kaot'an brigade generally could impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and strive to prove themselves vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution. But some of the Party members were not conscious in continuing the revolution and had the idea that "work is near completion." Some others were criticized by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, so that they brought "fear" to the fore and said that "more work would result in more mistakes and it would be better to sit quietly."

Grasping living ideas of various sorts among the Party members, the brigade Party branch set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized the Party members to study the New Party Constitution, and used Chairman Mao's great ideas of Party building to arm them and to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution. In the study classes, the Party branch led the Party members to take the various provisions of the New Party Constitution as the criterion and, bearing in mind their thinking, to examine the non-proletarian ideas in their minds, to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building, to find the cause of their lack of the idea of continuing the revolution, and to

talk about the glorious duty of a Communist and the far-reaching aim of the proletarian revolution, so that the Party members integrated the Party's noble aim with the current struggle, established the ideas of making revolution continuously and forever and bravely shouldered the heavy load of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Through this study, all realized that the ideas that "work is near completion" and "making revolution safely" were ideas of going downhill and were incompatible with the glorious title of a Communist. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "A Communist must stand firm at his post, bear in mind the world affairs, always think of the Party's tasks and the burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, struggle through to the end for the emancipation of mankind as a whole. The revolution is never safe."

With their thinking enhanced, they cherished the revolutionary sense of responsibility of a high degree, spiritedly plunged themselves into the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, and were determined to take the lead in continuing the revolution.

Huang Szu-chin, a member of the Party branch and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee formerly thought that she had worked as a cadre for more than ten years and that, being now near 60, she should "take a rest" and "live her late years in safety." Later, after studying in the study class the New Party Constitution by integrating it with her thinking, she resolved to fight for the rest of her life to bring about communism. She said: "I must keep a red heart and march forward forever when I am old. I will continue the revolution during my late years." Despite her old age and physical weakness, she insisted on going to production teams, which had more problems, to join the poor and lower-middle peasants there in study and labor and in changing the backward aspects there. As soon as Chairman Mao's latest directive was issued, she crossed the hills and propagated it in one household after another. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised her as "a good communist who was devoted to the revolution and worked ever more vigorously despite old age."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Reading is learning, but application is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that." Obeying this teaching given by Chairman Mao, the Party branch of Kaot'an brigade, when organizing the Party members to study the New Party Constitution, paid particular attention to putting them in important positions in the three great revolutionary movements and making them study and apply the New Party Constitution in the course of struggle, so as to produce quick results. The Party branch on the one hand guided the Party members to bear in mind their problems in the class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment and to select to learn the relevant parts in the New Party Constitution, so as to heighten their ideological understanding. Meanwhile, it urged the Party members to deepen their understanding of the New Party Constitutions and to quicken revolutionization of their thinking in the course of struggle.

Yaot'ou production team of this brigade was a unit which had "long-existing, big and difficult" problems and where the class struggle was acute and complex. The Party branch organized the Party members to go deep into this production to study the provisions of the New Party Constitution that "The Communist Party of China is composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it is a vigorous vanguard organization leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and to launch attacks on the handful of class enemies who sabotage revolution and production, so that this production team quickly changed its outlook. Taking the class struggle in this brigade as the teaching material, the brigade Party branch educated the Party members in the classes and the class struggle, thereby enabling them to understand deeply the Party's nature and its basic program.

P'an Kuo-hsin, a communist and chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association of this brigade, formerly held that, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class enemies were like "rats having their teeth knocked out" and could do no harm, so that his concept of the class struggle was relatively weak. After going to Yaot'ou production team to study the New Party Constitution in the practice of class struggle, he realized the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle. Taking the red precious book in hand, he stood before a portrait of Chairman Mao and said with excitement: "Chairman Mao, O, Chairman Mao! I will firmly bear in mind your teachings and will never forget the class struggle, but will prove myself a vanguard in fighting against the class enemy!" After that, he did not forget the class struggle but led the masses to fight against the enemies and against all sorts of erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies.

Not long ago, he discovered that a dispute occurred between the clans in Kaot'an production team. He immediately realized that this was a reflection of the class struggle. Accordingly, he organized the commune members to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and promptly exposed the class enemies who hid behind the scenes to incite the masses, thereby heightening the consciousness of the commune members in the class struggle, cementing unity among them and further consolidating dictatorship of the proletariat. The masses said: "Kuo-hsin has gone through a complete change after studying the New Party Constitution."

In the course of studying the New Party Constitution, the Party branch also organized the non-Party masses to join the Party members in carrying out study, fighting self and criticizing revisionism. Taking the living ideas of the Party members into consideration, the masses helped them with a definite object in view and urged them to transform their world outlook.

Kaot'an brigade was situated in a remote, backward mountain area. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly answered Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and changed its backward aspects. But, some cadres who were

Party members had the erroneous idea that "it was safe to grasp revolution but dangerous to take charge of production," and dared not take leadership over production.

When studying the New Party Constitution, the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out: "It is provided in the Party Constitution that the Party organization must lead the masses to carry out the three great revolutionary movements, to depend on own effort, to fight arduously and to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. But some Party members put 'fear' in the fore and dare not lead the masses to grasp revolution and promote production. This is incompatible with the glorious title of a communist."

The poor and lower-middle peasants' criticism taught the Party-member cadres as impressive lesson. They realized that whether or not they would make a mistake was not determined by what kind of work they did, that there was no work which was "insured" against mistakes and no work which was bound to result in mistakes, and that the key lay in whether or not they could study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and conscientiously transform their world outlook. With their understanding enhanced, the Party members of this brigade displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," led the broad masses to surmount difficulties, to transform the more than 600 mow of upland and low-lying land into high-yield fields and to reclaim more than 110 mow of wasteland.

In Kaot'an brigade, because the Party members played their exemplary and leading role, revolution and production took a completely new outlook. The grain output in 1969 exceeded that of 1968 by 34 percent and an all-round development was also registered in forestry, animal husbandry, side-production and fishery. This brigade made new contribution toward the socialist construction of the country and became an advanced model in "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in the whole hsien.

* * *

PLA

PLA Achieves New Successes in Practising Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have carried forward their glorious tradition of hard struggle and achieved tremendous successes in their extensive and deep-going mass movement for practising economy.

in the mass campaign for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought over past year, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching that diligence and frugality should be practised in running all enterprises. this greatly raised their consciousness of the need to practise frugality in making revolution. while carrying out their military duties, various army units count every cent and make every cent count to save funds for the state. last year, the administrative expenses for the entire army were cut by six per cent as compared with those of 1968 which themselves had already been greatly reduced. many units repaired vehicles and equipment themselves. in capital construction, many units made strenuous efforts to save timber, rolled steel, cement and other building materials without lowering quality. many units saved a lot of coal, petroleum, cotton textiles and other materials by improving cooking stoves, making full use of empty vehicles on return trips, adopting substitutes and making use of discarded products. thus they gave powerful support to the country's socialist construction.

the amount of food grain saved by the entire army last year was 18 per cent more than in 1968 when quite a large amount had been saved. many units made a detailed inventory of the goods in the storehouses and as a result large quantities of materials were not left to lie idle but were put to full use.

keeping firmly in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching of "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction", the commanders and fighters consciously regard saving every cent, every grain of rice, every ounce of coal, every drop of oil and every kilowatt hour of electricity.

many army units assigned to work on construction projects make use of local materials. they build houses, cellars for storing vegetables, stoves and kangs (the hard bed common in the northern part of china) of baked mud brick. they construct simple buildings and make all sorts of equipment with bamboo and tree branches. thus they succeed in making many things without spending much money or any at all.

many army units on construction jobs mobilize the masses to discover ingenious devices and tap reserves, making use of discarded objects and thus saving a great quantity of material.

one regiment in the units stationed in wuhan makes a careful and detailed survey on every construction job.

by recovering cement bags alone, it saved over 23,000 yuan for the state.

the commanders and fighters of the transportation company of a kwangchow unit pooled their wisdom and saved more than 29,000 kilogrammes of gasoline for the state last year.

the medical and health departments enthusiastically save great quantities of cotton and gauze by sterilizing old dressings and using them again.

the entire army has also saved a lot of coal allocated for cooking. after hundreds of experiments, many p.l.a. units devised new types of ovens which are more efficient than the old ones and consume less coal. one-third of the mess kitchens of the p.l.a. nanking units use briquettes of coal cinder instead of coal for cooking. small coal mines, small medical factories and brick and tile works of many p.l.a. units were expanded in the past year, thus combining frugality with the development of production. in this way, they not only ensured supplies for the army but also saved a lot of money.

the mass movement for frugality has energetically promoted the army's revolutionization and made it even more militant. inspired by mao tsetung thought, the commanders and fighters continue to display the style of hard work and maintain the army's glorious traditions although conditions have changed. having stepped into the great 1970's with revolutionary pride, they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, practise economy more effectively and win new victories.

EXEMPLARY PEASANT

"The More I Study Chairman Mao's Three Constantly Read Articles, the Younger I Become"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1970)

the "people's daily" recently ran an article by a 96-year-old man of the miao nationality in chiupei county, yunnan province. written by lo tao, the article is entitled "the more i study chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman betnune", and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" -- editor), the younger i become". excerpts follow:

i'm 96 years old. most of my life in the old society was spent toiling like a beast of burden for landlords and local chieftains. unable to endure the exploitation and oppression at their hands, my family had to go from place to place and we finally settled in a mountain area. only by back-breaking labour were we able to open up a small plot of land on which we sowed maize. but just as we were about to harvest the maize, a local landlord turned up, claiming the mountain was his property. he seized the plot i had reclaimed and the maize we had grown on it. as a result, my wife and three children starved to death.

our great liberator chairman mao and the chinese communist party saved me from the abyss of suffering. my heart always turns to chairman mao and i'm determined to follow him in making revolution.

whatever chairman mao says, i act accordingly. when chairman mao called on us to "get organized", i was the first to join the mutual-aid team, then the cooperative and the people's commune. from the bottom of my heart, i feel that the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao is a broad road, that the more i listen to chairman mao's words, the more significant they are to me, and that the more i study the three constantly read articles, the more i want to study them.

i was deeply impressed in my study by the three personalities mentioned in the three articles -- chang szu-teh who served the people wholeheartedly, norman bethune who was completely devoted to others without any thought of self, and the foolish old man who was determined to remove two mountains. i made up my mind to learn from their revolutionary spirit.

of the eight old men in our production team, the youngest is 68. among the most down-trodden in the old society, all of us have lived a happy life since liberation. after the team leadership organized the study of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao, the eight of us would gather around the fireplace to study them. i said to my companions: "teaching us to learn from the foolish old man, chairman mao wants us to be devoted to the revolution in spite of our old age and make revolution all our lives."

seventeen hectares of our team's farmland lie on a hill slope and the crops were damaged every time a mountain torrent rushed down. together, we eight planned to dig a 1.5-kilometre-long flood-prevention ditch from half way up the slope so that our team could produce more grain for the state. some people, however, were cynical about this: "even with explosives, it's impossible to open such a ditch, let alone these old men with a few hoes." we replied: "we have chairman mao in our hearts and we have the three constantly read articles. we can certainly achieve our goal without using explosives." reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", we went to work with great zeal.

the mountain rocks were hard, and sparks flew at every strike of our hoes. the digging proceeded slowly. some of the old men said: "it's a waste of time. let's quit and find some other work to do". during work rests, we sat down and discussed the foolish old man's spirit of "going on digging every day, unshaken in his conviction". the more we studied, the higher our spirit. we said that as we read chairman mao's three constantly read articles we felt as if chairman mao were speaking directly to us. if we acted according to his teachings, we were bound to succeed. in this way we constantly turned to chairman mao's three constantly read articles and increased our confidence. we dug on more than half a month and finally completed the ditch. that freed the 17 hectares of uphill land from the danger of flood.

people in our team were one day discussing how to extend the sown acreage to increase grain production so as to support national construction. i told myself that it was the duty of the old men like me also to open up wasteland to grow more grain for the state. i talked this over with the other old men and we all agreed. so we set out to reclaim land on the

slope dotted with tree stumps. the eight of us were determined to learn from the foolish old man who removed the mountains. we dug out tree stumps and used our spades with a will. despite all the hardship, we went on digging day after day and opened up a plot. in this way we did our share to extend our team's farmland.

after i studied "in memory of norman bethune", i told myself that i must learn from doctor bethune who showed "his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people" by coming from far away to help with the chinese revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants in our team had to go a long way to see a doctor when they fell ill. i thought that i should do them something to help since i knew a bit about medicinal herbs. i told myself that if i could cure one person it meant more manpower in grasping revolution, promoting production. the daughter of poor peasant wang hsiao-ta had been paralysed for over a year. the family had gone here and there and spent a lot of money but could not get her cured. when i heard of this, i went to the mountains and found the right kind of medicinal herbs for her disease. she was cured in less than half a month. i also look after other commune members. they want to pay me, but i never take any fee. when they want to thank me, i say to them: "without chairman mao, i would not have lived. all of us are acting according to chairman mao's teachings. we ought to thank chairman mao for everything".

after studying the three constantly read articles, i understood more deeply that "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." last year the earth was parched due to a severe drought, and crops could not be planted. the commune members became very anxious, just as i was. after learning from the three constantly read articles, i got together with several old men and we tried to find a way out. we held: "we shouldn't become discouraged. chairman mao teaches us: 'in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.' so long as we act according to chairman mao's teachings, we can certainly overcome the effects of drought." we eight old men went everywhere looking for water. we dug wells and ponds. after weeks of hard work, we dug six wells, each more than three metres deep. we also joined the young people in irrigating the young plants, thereby contributing our share to wresting a good harvest.

the more i study the three constantly read articles, the clearer i am about the way forward and the younger i become. from now on, i will study chairman mao's works well and make strict demands on myself in the light of the brilliant deeds of chang szu-teh, norman bethune and the foolish old man. as long as i have a single breath left, i'll follow chairman mao in making revolution.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Leading Group in Factory Maintains Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 26, 1970)

the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the Shenyang metallurgical plant adhere to the great leader chairman mao's teaching "organize itself into a revolutionized leading group which maintains close ties with the masses". they go among the masses, take part regularly in collective labour, maintain close ties with the masses and lead them in winning one victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the factory is known as an advanced unit of liaoning province.

since its establishment, the revolutionary committee has given full attention to fostering a democratic style of work. through frequent open-door rectification and other methods, it encourages criticism and suggestions from the masses. the revolutionary committee members consciously place themselves under the supervision of the masses and draw political strength from them.

li chen, chairman of the revolutionary committee, read out a letter from two young educated people at an open-door rectification meeting for discussion. the letter sharply criticized the revolutionary committee for some shortcomings in its work at the basic level. a few comrades said that some facts cited in the letter were not accurate and that the letter was full of reproaches and unacceptable. but the majority held a different view. they said: "although the tone of the letter is not quite right, in essence it shows the writers' concern and love for the revolutionary committee. the opinions raised touch on fundamental questions and so we should welcome them warmly."

a veteran worker read this quotation from chairman mao: "who is it that gives us our power? it is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population. we represent the proletariat and the masses and have overthrown the enemies of the people, and therefore the people support us. direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party."

the worker continued: "the two writers are revolutionary comrades and their criticism of us is correct in the main. we must see that this is an opinion from the masses. even if they were totally wrong, their spirit in daring to raise opinions should be encouraged. when the masses criticize the revolutionary committee they are showing their concern for it. we relied on the masses to seize power from a handful of capitalist-roaders. we must still rely on them to hold power. if we are divorced from the masses, we lose our base and then whom will we be representing?"

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the chairman of the revolutionary committee then spoke and concurred. "when we've made achievements," he said, "some of us are unable to look at ourselves from the standpoint that everything tends to divide into two. this is not merely the way how we look at problems, it involves the basic attitude of how to treat the masses and the important

question of whether we are carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line on building political power."

then all the members of the revolutionary committee and the workers at the meeting studied chairman mao's teachings on the mass line and on building political power. they arrived at a concensus of views and decided to print and circulate the letter to all the workers immediately, with a favourable note added by the revolutionary committee, and to organize the workers to study and discuss it and raise their criticism and suggestions boldly to the committee.

the workers were moved by the willingness of the members of the revolutionary committee to listen to criticism from the masses. the revolutionary committee soon after received many criticisms and enthusiastic constructive suggestions from the masses. a lively atmosphere had been created with all the workers showing interest in the work of the revolutionary committee. the ties between the revolutionary committee and the masses were strengthened and its work was improved.

last december, the workers found that many carloads of ore that had come from far away had not been unloaded in good time and this affected the turn round of the cars and industrial construction. they immediately suggested that the revolutionary committee should organize a shock force to unload the ore.

the revolutionary committee studied the suggestion and considered that it reflected the workers' strong sense of responsibility because they were concerned about national construction. the committee immediately went into action, praised the workers who raised the suggestion and mobilized the masses to unload the ore. the workers volunteered to give up their day off to do the work. they brought members of their families to the work-site to take part in the fight. the revolutionary committee members were at the fore in doing heavy work. the task was quickly fulfilled. since the revolutionary committee considered the opinions of the masses seriously and acted according to mao tsetung thought the masses were very happy, and their hearts were drawn closer to the revolutionary committee.

chairman mao teaches: "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

the revolutionary committee in this plant has firmly carried out chairman mao's great instruction. they said: "only when our sweat mingles with that of the workers and our hearts beat with theirs can we represent the masses and lead them."

the revolutionary committee applies a "three-thirds rotation system" in the leading body, with one third of the people going down to do manual labour, another third going down to stay and work at the grass-roots level and the remainders looking after routine work in their own unit. the three groups rotate at regular intervals. the workers' representatives among the leading members of the revolutionary committee never divorce themselves from collective productive labour, and they adhere to chairman mao's teaching about not divorcing themselves from productive labour, and at the same time performing their duties.

wei pen-ying, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, often goes down to the workshops to work. when he was working in the copper electrolysis shop, his foot slipped into a basin of sulphate. the workers pulled him out. they said: "you are busy and you often take part in physical labour, you must take care of your health." wei pen-ying replied: "i slipped because i don't take part in labour often enough and i'm not a skilled worker. getting burnt by sulphate did me good. it burned away my official airs and the old habit of not often taking part in physical labour." from then on, no matter how busy he was, he always found time to go to the workshops. as a result, he established profound class feelings with the workers and many workers call him "old wei".

but later he buried himself in routine work and did not go to the workshops often. when he went down to the lead electrolysis shop to propagate chairman mao's latest instructions one time, the workers said "vice-chairman wei is coming" and brought him a stool to sit on. this embarrassed him. he repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on cadre participation in collective productive labour and maintaining close ties with the masses. through study he deeply recognized that he must go down and take part in physical labour often for the masses to be at ease with him, look on him as one of the common people and call him "old wei", otherwise they would see him as an "official" and call him "vice-chairman". by his taking part in physical labour regularly, the masses would consider him a real friend and speak out their minds; otherwise, they would look upon him as a "guest" and ask him for instructions. by his taking part in physical labour regularly, the masses would share their bench with him and their hearts would be linked; otherwise, they would ask him to sit in a special seat facing the masses. this was a lesson not only to him but to all the members of the revolutionary committee. from then on, they all were even more enthusiastic and conscious in taking part in physical labour. the workers said: "they are as covered with grease and dust as we are. that is the kind of cadres we like best. with chairman mao's wise leadership and these good cadres, our proletarian state will never change its political colour exclamation"

FABRICS

Chinese Workers Turn Out High Quality Fabrics Using Grass As Raw Materials

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 26, 1970)

workers of kwangtung province, south china, determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, have successfully produced high quality textiles using as raw material chinese silvergrass which grows in many parts of china. this had provided the textile industry with a new source of raw material.

the grass is first turned into polynosic fibre by special chemical process before it is usable by the textile industry. trial production of the fibre was assigned to the chiangmen sugarcane chemical works and the shihtou sugar refinery of panyu county in the province.

when the chiangmen works was assigned the task, some people suggested that a whole set of new equipment be added that would cost several hundred thousand yuan and take at least half a year to put into operation. the revolutionary committee of the works and the chinese people's liberation army men carrying out the task of supporting the left there considered this a proposal that ran counter to the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and therefore rejected it. they organized the workers to study chairman mao's great teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." with mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they launched a revolutionary mass criticism of the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace in the development of science and technology and the slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this inspired the workers who declared: "we are resolved to advance along the road of self-reliance and are sure to produce the pulp out of the grass with our present paper-making equipment." they studied chairman mao's brilliant works "on practice" and "on contradiction" as their guide to action. after repeated experiments, they were able to turn out the pulp.

they then went further to conquer a host of difficult technical questions, including bleaching and pulp sheet forming and succeeded in producing white pulp.

at the end of last year, the pulp was sent to the shihtou sugar refinery in panyu county to be drawn into filament. this involved an even more complicated technological process. but the workers at the refinery drew inspiration from chairman mao's great teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." after repeated experiments, they successfully produced golden filament from the pulp and steadily improved quality until it was completely up to standard.

the grass fibre filament was spun into yarn and woven into cloth by textile mills in kwangchow. this gave the lie to the arbitrary assertion that "silvergrass can be used only for paper making, and not for producing fabrics."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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INDIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Rapid Development of Peasant Armed Struggle in India

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" ardently hailed the rapid growth and development of the peasant armed struggle in india in an article broadcast on january 24.

the article says: "under the radiant illumination of the invincible mao tsetung thought, the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) defeated the sabotage and obstructions by the indian reactionaries and the modern revisionist renegade clique and led the peasant masses to embark on the road of armed struggle pointed out by the great teacher chairman mao. guided by mao tsetung thought, the indian proletarian revolutionaries went deep among the suffering peasant masses to publicize the great revolutionary truths such as 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and 'without using the greatest force, the peasants cannot possibly overthrow the deep-rooted authority of the landlords which has lasted for thousands of years.'"

the article continues: "after the spark of peasant armed struggle was kindled in naxalbari in 1967, the flames of revolution rapidly spread to andhra pradesh, west bengal, bihar, orissa, uttar pradesh, punjab, tamilnadu and other states. particularly rapid was the development of the peasant armed struggle in andhra pradesh. the peasant armed struggle which started in the srikakulam mountainous area more than a year ago has spread to wide areas in ten districts. the guerrilla units made propaganda among the peasant masses, aroused them and led them to wage struggle with revolutionary violence against the reactionary authorities.

it says: "inspired by the vigorous development of the peasant armed struggle in srikakulam, more and more peasants have embarked on the road of armed struggle."

the article adds: from west bengal state in the northeast and punjab state in the northwest to tamilnadu state in south india, peasant guerrillas under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) have unfolded armed struggle, attacking the police of the reactionary government, eliminating landlords who had committed heinous crimes, burning title-deeds for land and confiscating the land, foodgrains and other property of the landlords for distribution to the poor peasants. they also captured weapons from the reactionary armed forces of the landlords and armed the peasants so as to protect the fruits of victory. all these revolutionary actions raised the militant will of the poor peasants and won their warm support. they shouted: "long live armed revolution exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the article says: "the revolutionary actions of the peasants scared the landlords, local gentry and despots out of their wits. wherever the peasants' struggle developed vigorously, the local overlords and blood-suckers fled helter-skelter from the areas."

the article points out: "the harder the indian reactionaries and revisionists oppress the revolutionary masses, the more rapid will be the development of the indian people's revolution, and the sooner will be the doom of the reactionaries and the revisionists."

in conclusion, the article says: "the malayan people are jubilant over and greatly inspired by the vigorous development of the armed struggle of the indian peasants. we believe that under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the armed struggle of the indian peasants, under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), will surely develop into a raging fire which will reduce to ashes the dark rule of the indian big bourgeoisie and landlord class."

JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Arms Expansion, War Preparations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1970)

the japanese reactionaries have greatly accelerated their tempo of arms expansion and war preparations since the publication of the sato-nixon "joint communique", according to a tokyo report. to serve the u.s. imperialists' "new asian policy" of using "asians to fight against asians", a number of japanese reactionary politicians came out recently to trumpet for a "revision of the constitution" and even plotted to send expeditionary forces abroad under the tattered flag of the "united nations". their reactionary arrogance is indeed glaring to the extreme.

as soon as he became head of the "defence agency" of the new and more reactionary sato cabinet, yasuhiro nakasone summoned a number of reactionary politicians to a meeting at which he brazenly declared that it is his "foremost duty" to raise the militarist spirit of the "members of the self-defence forces" and that he will "make every effort" to this end. at that meeting, many reactionary politicians vociferously advocated big increases of japan's military expenditure, the establishment of a "one million strong territorial army" and the setting up of a "defence production committee" to expand the production of munitions.

it was reported that the japanese reactionaries are formulating a ten-year arms expansion plan to quickly place the equipment of their armed forces on the basis of missiles and electronic weapons. the military expenditure of japan in 1970 is estimated at 570,000 million yen, an increase of more than 17 per cent over 1969. the reactionary sato government decided recently to set up five companies of "self-defence airforce" units to be equipped with surface-to-air nike-hercules missiles. japanese reactionary military and political

chieftains also clamoured that their naval and air forces must be developed vigorously to pave the way for the dispatch of troops to fight overseas and "play their role inside and outside the pacific region" under the pretext of "checking aggression". kiichi aichi, who has retained the portfolio of foreign minister, raised a hue and cry that in carrying out expansion abroad, japan's "foreign ministry" and "defence agency" should coordinate with each other and "become an integrated whole in the fields of diplomacy and defence".

meanwhile, the japanese reactionaries have long been frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations under the smokescreens of "peaceful use of atomic energy", "development of oceanic resources" and "safeguarding sea communication lines". of late, they overtly dispatched a fleet on a "visiting" tour to southeast asia to make a display of force there. it is particularly noteworthy that for some time in the past, the japanese reactionaries have been saying most outspokenly that it is "the duty of japan as a big power" to send troops to join the "united nations forces" and that nuclear weapons will be incorporated into japan's "defence system". for this purpose, they are trying to create false public opinion for a "revision of the constitution".

the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in carrying out arms expansion and war preparations are bound to evoke yet stronger resistance from the japanese people. a new situation has arisen in japan and other parts of asia where the people's revolutionary struggles are surging up vigorously; the perverse actions of the japanese reactionaries will undoubtedly accelerate their own doom.

LATIN AMERICA

Irresistible Storm of Anti-US Struggle Sweeps Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1970)

latin american people have launched an offensive of growing intensity against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys over the past decade. their revolutionary struggle, converging into a mighty torrent with that of the people of asia, africa and other parts of the world, pounded vigorously at u.s. imperialism.

our great teacher chairman mao pointed out more than 20 years ago: "the peoples of latin america are not slaves obedient to u.s. imperialism." facts have fully testified to this wise thesis of chairman mao's. the 1960s witnessed an unprecedented awakening of the latin american people who have come to realize more and more keenly that only by overthrowing the criminal rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can they achieve complete national emancipation. the storm of the latin american people's anti-u.s. struggle in the past ten years was unprecedented in its ferocity, scale and duration. battered by the tidal waves of this revolutionary struggle, the counter-revolutionary rule of u.s. imperialism in latin america which it regarded as "solid" is crumbling. the flames of revolution are raging everywhere in this so-called tranquil "backyard" of u.s. imperialism. the press of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class shouted in

alarm that "the entire subcontinent is in a state of ferment" and that nixon "is sitting on a time bomb in latin america".

dare to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys -- this is an important characteristic of the latin american people's revolutionary struggle. in 1965, a sublime and heroic patriotic armed struggle against u.s. imperialism broke out in the dominican republic in the caribbean. in april of that year, the dominican people overthrew the pro-u.s. dictatorial regime of reid cabral. struck with terror, u.s. imperialism could not wait to put on the cloak of the "organization of american states" but flagrantly launched a naked intervention and aggression against the dominican republic of 3 million-odd people with 35,000 troops and some 380 aircraft and 40 warships.

the heroic dominican people remained undaunted in the face of the u.s. aggressors armed to the teeth and fought pitched battles against the enemy for more than four months. among the over 400,000 residents in the capital of santo domingo, more than 40,000 people including workers, students, employees and patriotic armymen took up arms to resist the u.s. aggressors. in carrying out the sanguinary suppression of the dominican people, the u.s. imperialists revealed their ferocious and feeble nature; they had "lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet." the broad masses of the people and political personalities of more than 60 countries throughout the world including latin american countries voiced indignant protests and condemnation against the u.s. imperialist aggression, landing u.s. imperialism in a very isolated position politically. even a u.s. bourgeois paper had to admit that the armed intervention had cost the united states appallingly.

the great and patriotic struggle waged by the panamanian people in january, 1964, against u.s. aggression and in defence of their national sovereignty shocked the entire latin american continent like a clap of spring thunder. thousands upon thousands of patriotic panamanian people took to the streets and held mammoth demonstrations strongly protesting against the u.s. imperialist occupation of the panama canal zone. despite the sanguinary massacres by the u.s. aggressors, they waged a heroic struggle against the enemy. the angry demonstrators stormed the u.s. embassy and burned the u.s. information service office. nation-wide strikes were held to demand resolutely the recovery of sovereignty over the canal zone.

in 1961, the heroic cuban people dealt a head-on blow at the kennedy administration right after its inauguration, defeating the invading u.s. mercenaries within 72 hours and smashing u.s. imperialism's ignominious attempt to repeat in cuba the armed intervention which it carried out in guatemala in the 1950s.

in the face of the surging anti-u.s. movement in latin america, u.s. imperialism intensified its efforts to prop up the pro-u.s. dictatorial military regimes in a vain attempt to stabilize its foothold in the continent. however, contrary to its wishful thinking, the waves of struggle against u.s. imperialism and the pro-u.s. dictatorships from argentina of south america to honduras of central america kept rolling onward, each surging higher than the previous one. in march, 1966, the ecuadorian people launched a nation-wide struggle against u.s. imperialism and the pro-u.s. dictatorship and overthrew the jijon dictatorial regime in

a little more than two months. in april, 1968, the brazilian students, who have a militant tradition, waged a large-scale struggle which swept the 22 states of the country and was the biggest revolutionary mass movement after the reactionary military dictatorship came into power in 1964. in 1969, the argentine people waged an anti-u.s. and anti-dictatorship struggle unprecedented in the past several decades, making the political situation in argentina still more unstable and the pro-u.s. dictatorial regime tottering.

through their revolutionary struggles, the latin american people have come to realize more and more clearly that u.s. imperialism is their most ferocious and crafty enemy. however disguised, all u.s. aggressive establishments including embassies, military missions, u.s.-owned enterprises and spying "peace corps", have become targets of attacks by the angry latin american people. angry shouts of "down with vicious u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "yankees go home exclamation" reverberated throughout the continent. the u.s. imperialist chieftains kennedy, nixon and johnson who visited latin america in the 1960s were regarded by the latin american people as "the cause of disasters in latin america". everywhere they went, they met with opposition and protests and were like rats running across the street with every one yelling: kill them, kill them exclamation during the "visit" of rockefeller, nixon's "special envoy", to latin america from late may to early july last year, the latin american people launched a powerful anti-u.s. wave against this god of plague. rockefeller the big plutocrat was so panic-stricken that he cried out in alarm that the surging tide of revolutionary struggle of the latin american people constitutes a "grave menace" to u.s. imperialism.

in the 1960s more and more people in latin america have got rid of the shackles of reformism and started militant struggles of violence. this signifies the deep-going development of the revolutionary struggle of the latin american people. amidst the powerful wave of strikes of bolivian workers in 1965, 30,000 tin miners occupied 17 of the country's big tin mines. the workers of some mines took up arms and fought pitched battles against the reactionary troops and police sent to suppress them. last may in cordoba, an important industrial city in argentina, the revolutionary masses with industrial workers as the main body attacked u.s.-owned enterprises, occupied government establishments and waged fierce street battles with the fully-armed reactionary troops and police. some demonstrators bravely seized weapons from the hands of the reactionary troops and police and shot back at them. the broad masses of peasants in the continent also rose to seize back the land and farm estates forcibly occupied by the big latifundists. in the first ten months of last year, ecuadorian peasants occupied more than 100 big farm estates. in melipilla area in the vicinity of santiago, capital of chile, more than 1,300 peasants took over 32 farm estates last year. armed with sickles, spades and hunting guns, the peasants drove the latifundists out of their estates.

in 1968, a student struggle against persecution and slaughter broke out in "quiet" mexico on a scale unprecedented in the past several decades in that country. during the struggle, the students occupied school premises, threw up street barricades and, with stones, clubs and gasoline bottles, fought heroic and fierce battles with large numbers

of troops and "riot squads" armed with bazookas and supported by armoured vehicles and helicopters. this struggle lasted four months, shocking the whole continent of latin america.

noteworthy is the fact that the workers, peasants, students and people of other strata supported one another, converging into a mighty revolutionary current, in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the new awakening of the latin american people in the 1960s is strikingly marked by the fact that through the great polemics between marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and modern revisionism and through their own revolutionary practice, they have come to see more clearly the features of the modern revisionists as renegades and realize that to oppose imperialism, it is imperative to oppose revisionism. they have pointed out: "the revisionists are the allies of imperialism, and without fighting against revisionism, the revolution cannot advance." in the revolutionary mass movement, the latin american revolutionaries have swept away the obstacles put by the revisionists, smashed their criminal schemes against the people's movement and thereby pushed the revolutionary struggle steadily forward. in their fierce struggle against revisionism, they have set up more than ten marxist-leninist parties and organizations which have steadily grown in the course of integrating marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries. at the same time, they have gradually realized that only by opposing counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force can they completely overthrow the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. they have made energetic efforts to grasp the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and firmly repudiated "peaceful transition", "parliamentary road" and various other fallacies spread by the modern revisionists in an attempt to undermine their armed struggle.

the great leader chairman mao issued the "statement supporting the panamanian people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism" in 1964 and the "statement supporting the dominican people's resistance to u.s. armed aggression" in 1965. in the 1964 statement, chairman mao said: "riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself. those who refuse to be enslaved will never be cowed by the atom bombs and hydrogen bombs in the hands of the u.s. imperialists. the raging tide of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors is irresistible. their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."

these statements of chairman mao have greatly inspired the latin american people in their revolutionary struggle in the 1960s. it can be said with certainty that the heroic latin american people will raise a still fiercer storm of revolution in the 1970s.

MESSAGES ON EARTHQUAKE

Messages of Sympathy from Abroad for Earthquake in Part of Yunnan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, have received messages from leaders of the people's republic of albania, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the rumania socialist republic, expressing sympathy for the damage caused by the strong earthquake in an area south of kunming in yunnan province, southwest china, on january 5th. the state council has also received a message of sympathy from the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

in their message to chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and premier chou en-lai, enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the albanian people's republic, extended the deepest sympathy and support to the leaders of china and all the people of the earthquake-stricken area.

the message said: "the great friendship forged on the basis of marxism-leninism links up the peoples of our two countries and our two parties. both in happy days and in difficult times we are always united closely." "we are fully confident that under the brilliant leadership and great concern of the chinese communist party headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, people of the stricken area armed with the marxist-leninist thought of chairman mao tsetung, will fear no difficulties and, with the all-round support of all the heroic chinese people and people's liberation army, will certainly eliminate the consequences of the earthquake promptly, resume normal life and constantly win new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction."

in their message to chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and premier chou, nguyen huu tho, president of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, expressed their firm confidence that "under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the affected area will quickly recover its normal life."

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, said in his message to premier chou: "on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i extend cordial sympathy to you and, through you, to the people in the earthquake-stricken area."

in a message to premier chou, ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of rumania, expressed his belief that the difficulties caused by the earthquake in the southern part of yunnan province would be overcome.

in a message to the state council, the federal executive council of yugoslavia, in the name of the yugoslav government and people, extended most heart-felt sympathy with the inhabitants of the affected area.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Fundamental Orientation for Reform of Old Liberal Arts Colleges

- Experience of Shantung Finance-Economics College in Practice of Educational Revolution With Society as the Workshop

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 18, 1970)

The Finance-Economics College of Shantung used to adopt the same curricula as those adopted in Soviet "revisionist" and capitalist institutions, and teach things to its students most of which were of no practical use in China. The following article tells how the revolutionary committee of the College changed all this by revolutionizing teaching and instituting reforms.
--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Arts faculties must regard the whole society as their workshop." This great teaching of Chairman Mao points out the fundamental direction which the reformation of old liberal arts colleges must take.

In accordance with this great instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao, Shantung Finance-Economics College, led by a worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, sent 20 practice-of-educational-revolution teams deep into factories, rural villages and finance-trade agencies to carry out social surveys at various times from November 1968 to May 1969. The College also held at different times three experimental classes in Linghsien, Yen-t'ai and Ch'ihsia, actively carrying out practice of educational revolution.

The experimental classes enrolled workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and financial-economic personnel with practical experience. Some of the students of the Finance-Economics College also joined the classes. Through practice of educational revolution, the College has not only trained more than 1,300 finance-economic workers for the area, but also gained some initial experience.

Study of Practical Problems of Chinese Revolution Forms the Core

Chairman Mao teaches us: "As for education of cadres in active service and education in schools for cadres, the study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution should be positively established as the core. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism should constitute the guiding principles, while the method of static, isolated study of Marxism-Leninism should be abolished." Repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teaching, we realize that whether a liberal arts college makes the study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution the center of its work or not is a focal point of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines on the question of education in liberal arts college. It bears on the important question as to whether education should serve proletarian politics or bourgeois politics, and what sort of successors should be brought up.

Under the domination of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, the old Finance-Economics College openly and boldly opposed making the study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution the center of its work. The curriculum, which included as many as 28 courses of study, was copied from Soviet revisionist and capitalist institutions. In teaching, the bourgeois intellectuals tried to make the courses as mystical and abstruse as possible. Even "The Organization and Technique of Commerce," which could be grasped at a glance, occupied 236 hours of study time because the bourgeois intellectuals would talk about the subject deviously and interminably. All ancient and foreign wares were represented, but they had nothing whatever to do with either socialist revolution or socialist construction. The more they studied, the more stupid the students became. Those who studied accountancy could not cast accounts, those who studied commerce did not know the Party's commercial policy, and those who studied finance could not make up a simple budget and final statement of account.

The suffering graduates said with indignation: "There are many courses of study, but they are completely unrelated to the three major revolutionary movements" and "In the college one rigidly studies ancient and foreign things and works hard for four years, but what one learns is of no practical use."

In the practice of educational revolution we have severely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and firmly insisted from beginning to end on making Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide and the study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution as the center of our work. At present, the

study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution requires the combining of finance-economic education with the struggle-crticisim-transformation on the finance-economic front.

What we are doing may be summed up as one red thread and one center. The red thread is putting of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, firm grasping of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, extensive destruction of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line,and extensive establishment of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The one center means that the institution of specialties and contents of courses of study must serve the struggle in the three major revolutionary movements and the struggle-criticism-transformation in finance-economic work. When practical struggle needs a particular kind of personnel, we will institute the particular specialty, and whenever a particular problem has to be solved, we will open the required course of study.

The key problems of struggle-criticism-transformation on the financial-economic front are the main problems of teaching and scientific research of the Finance-Economics College. Any good experience of struggle-criticism-transformation on the financial-economic front is good material for the writing of textbooks for the College.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without destruction, there can be no construction." In the course of carrying out practice in educational revolution in the experimental classes, we have carried out reforms on the institution of specialties, curricula, and textbooks in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. After the reforms, the agricultural accountacy specialty of the Finance-Economics College centers on learning from Tachai and reforming the financial-accounting system of rural communes and production brigades or teams. The commercial policy specialty centers on the question of how poor and lower-middle peasants should manage rural trade. The commercial accountacy specialty and industrial accountacy specialty centers on the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, financial management by the masses, and reform of the financial-accountancy system. The banking specialty centers on the study of reform of the system of rural credit cooperatives.

In the past more than one year we have also written 20 kinds of textbooks. The newly written textbooks utterly do away with scholasticism, are less voluminous but highly concentrated, and basically meet the present requirements of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

For example, the old textbook on "Industrial Accounting" consisted of 11 chapters and 61 sections of 370,000 words. In addition, there was a part called "Principles of Accounting" of 170,000 words, which brought the total to 540,000 words. The newly written "Industrial Accounting" combines the old "Industrial Accounting" and "Principles of Accounting" in two chapters and seven sections of a total of 61,000 words, or only one-ninth of the volume of the old textbook. Worker-students who use the new textbook are able to basically grasp three different ways of keeping accounts and the basic technique of accounting and computing in only 50 days.

Again, in the old Finance-Economics College the bourgeois intellectuals held that agricultural accounting was "simple" and would have nothing to do with it, since they argued that it did not belong to the sphere of college-level teaching and scientific research. As a matter of fact, agricultural accounting is an important political problem and one that urgently needs to be solved with regard to the operation and management of people's communes and the control of finance by poor and lower-middle peasants.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary teachers and students, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, have criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "expert line" and "scholasticism" in the work of agricultural accounting. The poor and lower-middle peasants complained, saying, "Liu Shao-ch'i was against us. He made the old method of accounting so difficult that we were unable to learn or understand it. Thus he exercised dictatorship over us in financial matters." The complaint and criticism of the poor and lower-middle peasants against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line deeply impressed the revolutionary teachers and students.

In the practice of teaching-learning, the revolutionary teachers and students, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, earnestly summed up the advanced experience in financial-accounting work, assimilated the advance experience of other places, and formulated a provisional system of accounting for rural communes and production brigades.

Setting aside the inviolable "rules" of old accounting work, the new system of accounting uses the currency unit as a unified standard of computation. Accounts of cash and kind are separately kept, so that it is easy to understand and ascertain what the situation of cash and other supplies is. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "This system is good. It makes things quite clear and will make it easier for us poor and lower-middle peasants keep house and accounts." The new system of accounting is highly valued by the local revolutionary committees and popular with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The revolutionary committee of Linghsien has popularized the system throughout the hsien. A new system of accounting for rural communes and production brigades, patterned after the above-mentioned system, is also devised in Jungch'eng hsien and other hsien of Yent'ai district.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Investigation is like a '10-month gestation,' while solution of problem is like 'parturition.' Investigation is a prelude to the solution of problems." The above-mentioned reforms have been undertaken by us on the basis of extensive social investigation. In the course of practice of educational revolution, we have learned from workers, peasants and soldiers and from all personnel who have practical experience, and at the same time received re-education from them. We have also set up bases for teaching-learning and scientific research in advanced units among factories, rural villages, and financial-economic agencies. We work at points and in larger areas, and these points are linked with the areas. On the basis of our investigations, we have put forward a tentative

program for educational revolution, and have it tested in the experimental classes. The program was tested in practice to see if it was correct.

Practice shows that study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution as the center of work and implementation of the principle of linking theory with reality will lead to lesser but better work and make education serve proletarian politics.

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Is the Fundamental Task of Liberal Arts Colleges

Chairman Mao teaches us: Students should "also criticize the bourgeoisie." To make society a workshop is to closely relate liberal arts with class struggle in society and with the criticism of the bourgeoisie. Only by developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation will it be possible to reform old liberal arts colleges and enable students to truly learn Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

Under the rule of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the old Finance-Economics College did not engage in class struggle but kept the students locked up in the classroom, where they buried themselves in their "academic" studies and research. Thus the more they studied, the more serious they were poisoned. This historical lesson makes us realize profoundly that carrying out or not carrying out revolutionary mass criticism is a question of orientation of the educational revolution. In the course of our practice of educational revolution, we smashed the sabotage attempts by a small handful of class enemies, overcame all obstructions from the force of old habits, and firmly upheld from beginning to end the revolutionary mass criticism as the basic task.

Some people say, "The situation of the Finance-Economics College is special. If mass criticism is carried out exclusively here, how can the specialties be taught?" But Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ever since the existence of a class society, there have been only two branches of knowledge in this world--one is knowledge of production struggle, and the other is knowledge of class struggle. Natural sciences and social sciences are a cyrstallization of these two branches of knowledge." Liberal arts (including finance and economics) is concerned with class struggle, and men trained in the Finance-Economics College will be directly in charge of finances. If revolutionary mass criticism is not carried out, the students will not be able to distinguish the socialist road from the capitalist road or Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisioninst line. Even if they learn their specialties well and can operate the abacus with consummate skill, they will still not be able to serve the proletariat. Thus it may be seen that the emphasis on "finance and economics are special" is only a pretext, the real intention being opposition to revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Some people ask: "Isn't learning the principal concern of the students?" Yes, the main concern of the students is learning, but the question is what should they learn and how should they carry on their

studies. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In learning Marxism, one must not learn it only from books. It can be truly learned mainly through class struggle, work practice and contact with the worker and peasant masses." By developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, students will be able to learn and master the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the struggle of criticism against the bourgeoisie and in their participation in class struggle in society.

In the course of operating the experimental classes, we carried out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation throughout our teaching-learning. The concrete method of teaching-learning we adopted consisted of enlightenment, contending and blooming, debating, and conclusion.

In enlightenment, teachers who were workers, peasants and soldiers made enlightenment reports, citing facts of the class struggle in the locality and putting forward the focal points of revolutionary mass criticism, so the students might study Chairman Mao's works with reference to specific problems. In contending and blooming, the teachers and students were organized to contend and blossom in a big way, lifting the lid off class struggle and bringing living ideas to light. In debating, revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded on the basis of contending and blossoming. The revisionist line promoted on the financial-economic front by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was criticized and repudiated as well as the reactionary utterances and deeds of the local class enemy, and their poisonous influence was removed. In the drawing of conclusion, the teachers provided guidance on special topics, while the students wrote conclusions of what they thought.

We developed revolutionary mass criticism not only in the experimental classes, but also together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The revolutionary teachers and students criticized revisionism. They criticized all the erroneous tendencies and ideas in the Party and the revolutionary ranks that ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. They criticized the capitalist tendencies in society, eradicated Liu Shao-ch'i's poisonous influence in the economic sphere, and reformed the system of enterprise management that was not compatible with the socialist economic base. Thirty-one students of the commercial accounting specialty brought to light more than 300 problems on the struggle between the two lines on the commercial front. The students said, "In the past we thought that all we needed do on the commercial front was to handle money with one hand and goods with the other. How could there be any class struggle?" "Nothing is known without exposure, but the exposure is startling."

On the basis of contending, blossoming and debating, the students creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's works with specific problems in mind and repeatedly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," "material incentive," "profit in command," and such counter-revolutionary preposterous views. In this way, the teachers and students drew a clear line of demarcation between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, between putting profit in command and

socialist accumulation, between the primacy of fulfillment of production targets and socialist planned management, between cash awards in command and material incentive on the one hand and correct handling of the interests among the State, the collective and the individual on the other, etc. Thus they found the main contradiction on the commercial front and made certain the direction of struggle, criticism and transformation.

The worker-peasant students said, "By bringing revolutionary mass criticism to the classroom, teaching-learning activity is made lively and concrete, and Chairman Mao's economic theories are easy to understand, to remember and to apply."

In the practice of educational revolution, following the direction of "Arts faculties must make the whole society its workshop" pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao, we have produced positive results in actively organizing the revolutionary teachers and students for participation in class struggle in society and in the struggle-criticism-transformation on the financial-economic front, and at the same time in criticizing renegade hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the College.

However, what we have done is far from enough. Red Flag magazine pointed out in one of its articles, "Liberal Arts Colleges Must Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism": "Revolutionary mass criticism is the basic task of socialist liberal arts colleges as well as an urgent combat task in the current movement to reform old liberal arts colleges." A new upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism is rising in liberal arts colleges. The firing of guns is an order. Holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, we must continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism intensively and enduringly in political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres. Let the Finance-Economics College gain a new birth in the revolutionary mass criticism.

Workers and PLA Propaganda Teams Stationed
at Finance-Economics College of Shantung;
Revolutionary Committee of Finance-Economics
College of Shantung.

* * *

CLASS STRUGGLE

Revolutionary Committee of Lungwo Commune Leads the Masses To Grasp Class Struggle Energetically in the Economic Sphere in Order To Overcome Idea of Peace and Lethargy and Attack the Enemy Constantly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1970)

(NCNA Canton) The revolutionary committee of Lungwo commune, Tzuchin hsien, Kwangtung Province, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," energetically grasp the class struggle in the economic sphere and incessantly consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside.

Two incidents happened in the revolutionary committee of this commune shortly after it was formed. One of them was: Under the pretext of "showing concern" over the livelihood of the commune members a hidden counter-revolutionary element attempted in vain to divide up the collective accumulation and instigate the commune members to engage in subsidiary production to sabotage the socialist collective economy. Another one was: A small handful of class enemies in some production brigades and production teams took advantage of the formulation of planting plans to engage in sabotage and spread such reactionary preposterous ideas as "emphasize money and slight the grains" and "emphasize subsidiary production and slight agricultural production" in an attempt to instigate the commune members to use their rice paddies for the planting of other economic crops.

These two incidents aroused the utmost vigilance of the revolutionary committee and the PLA support-the-Left personnel. With these new problems in class struggle in mind they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The socialist society is a rather long historical period during which there will still be classes, class contradictions, class struggle, the struggle between the roads of socialism and capitalism, and the danger of a comeback of capitalism." Through studies they realized even more profoundly that after the small handful of class enemies failed politically they will sabotage socialism and undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat economically. The only way to prevent and shatter the class enemy's sabotage activities and incessantly consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside is to grasp tightly the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, constantly educate the cadres and commune members to overcome the idea of peace and lethargy, and continuously attack the class enemy.

In order to do so they organized the cadres in the production brigades and production teams to penetrate into production brigades where class struggle was comparatively more complicated and violent to hold Mao Tse-tung's study classes, lead the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings on class and class struggle with reference to the actual situation of class struggle in the unit, energetically repudiate renegade, hidden

traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," etc., and energetically repudiate capitalist tendencies. These activities greatly heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They mobilized the masses and quickly dragged out the class enemies who sabotaged socialist collective production and undermined socialism, and further consolidated and developed socialist collective economy.

In the course of penetratingly studying Chairman Mao's important instructions and the Near Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, the revolutionary committee of Lungwo commune conscientiously summed up past experience in class struggle and analyzed the new trends and new characteristics in class struggle under the new situation. The revolutionary committee was determined to carry through to the end the class struggle in the realm of politics, the realm of ideology and the realm of economy and constantly make new contributions to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consolidation and development of the socialist economy.

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STEEL MAKING

Wuhan Steel Refinery Produces More and Better Steel for Revolutionary Cause

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1970)

> For some time steel ingots turned out at Wuhan Steel Refinery were below standard because some members of the revolutionary committee of the steel refinery did not adequately realize the great significance of quality and concentrated on quantity, says the following report.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) For some time in the past, some comrades of the revolutionary committee of the steel refinery under Wuhan Iron and Steel Company had not understood sufficiently the great significance of improving the quality of products. They confined their attention to increasing output while neglecting the quality of products. As a result, the rate of up-to-standard ingot steel lowered. When the workers put forward their criticism, the revolutionary committee immediately studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "All products must not only be plentiful in quantity but also be fine in quality." They realized that the quality of products must be improved continuously when the quantity of products increased so as to meet the needs of the revolution, to carry out the directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and to support world revolution. Accordingly, they organized a "three-in-one" group of workers, technicians and cadres to join the workers in examining every step of work ranging from the handling of raw material and the detaching of steel ingot from the molds. They also adopted effective measures to improve the quality. The quality of steel has at last reached the standard specified by the State and the rate of up-to-standard ingot steel produced by this refinery has risen to a remarkable degree.

In the course of improving the quality of steel, the revolutionary committee and the workers of the steel refinery under Wuhan Iron and Steel Company persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carried out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly. They broke the blind belief in the technical "authorities" of the bourgeoisie and established the idea of relying on the masses to improve the quality of products. They extensively destroyed the fallacies of "material incentives" and "cash reward in command" and vigorously established the idea of producing fine steel for the revolutionary cause and for the people. They went all out to destroy departmentalism and establish the all-round point of view.

Having heightened their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the broad masses of workers greatly changed their mental outlook. Now they read the "three constantly-read articles" every day. The more they read them, the redder their thinking became and the stronger the sense of responsibility they had for improving the quality of products. In the course of refining steel, the workers of the whole refinery, with a will to produce more and better steel for the revolution, displayed the communist cooperative spirit and strove to improve the quality of products, thereby guaranteeing continuous improvement of the quality of products.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must persist in the mass line, give the masses free rein and launch mass campaigns on a big scale."

Obeying this teaching given by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary committee of the steel refinery under Wuhan Iron and Steel Refinery mobilized the masses to the full, exploited all active factors and made every one show concern for the quality of products. They paid particular attention to bringing into play the role of the old workers as the backbone in production, gave the old workers constant help in running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, calling informal meetings, raising their ideological consciousness and drawing up measures to improve the quality of products.

To maintain dryness of the deoxidized material and minimize the blowholes and white spots on the surface of the steel ingot, the old workers of the ferro-manganese group defied the intense heat and brought the glowing deoxidized material promptly to the open hearth furnace. The old workers of the No. 2 and No. 3 shifts working at the No. 4 open hearth furnace led the young workers to persevere in the system of conscientiously study of Chairman Mao's quotations concerned before the shift and give short criticism after the shift. Eventually, the workers of these two shifts worked with ever surging enthusiasm in production and had ever stronger sense of responsibility in producing fine steel for the revolution. Since the turn of this year, the quality of every hearth-load of steel produced by these two shifts was up to the standard.

To insure the quality of products, the workers of the whole refinery paid particular attention to integrating revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude. Applying the viewpoint of dividing one into two, they analyzed the existing regulations and systems, changed the unreasonable regulations and systems which shackled the workers and hindered development of production, and retained the reasonable ones which were beneficial to the development of production, thereby further guaranteeing the quality of products.

At present, the broad masses of workers of the steel refinery of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company have a will to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland. They are whipping up a new upsurge of producing more and better steel.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Never Stop on Road of Continuing Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article by chang wan-chiu, a battalion commander of a people's liberation army unit, who is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the article entitled "never stop on the road of continuing revolution" tells how he arms his mind with the invincible mao tsetung thought and how he goes ahead courageously on the road of continuing revolution. excerpts follow:

for over twenty years i have followed our great leader chairman mao in the revolution. i have gone through the test of war and have done whatever the party asked me to do. i can hardly keep calm whenever i turn the leaves of the treasured red book and read the quotation "thousands upon thousands of martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people; let us hold their banner high and march ahead along the path crimson with their blood exclamation" my heart is always stirred when i think of my comrades-in-arms who gloriously sacrificed their lives in battle with the slogan "carry the revolution through to the end" on their lips. i feel that as a communist my duty is to march ever forward.

as i became clearer on the need to continue the revolution i am infused with revolutionary vigour. for the past several years, our unit has been working on construction jobs across the country. there is always a lot to do and conditions are difficult. as i work on whatever job and undertake whatever task i am filled with bitter hatred against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, just as i was when i fought in battle in the years of war in the past. i have never retreated from any battlefield without fulfilling my tasks. on construction jobs i operate drills and wield hammers with my comrades and i study and have heart-to-heart talks with them. the more i work, the younger i feel and the greater is my energy. sometimes, fighters of my unit had to walk more than twenty kilometres to gather firewood. i often went with them. on one occasion, my battalion was given the job of building a road. i thought that the route as planned was not the best one. so i went among the villagers to investigate the conditions of mountain torrents and climbed mountains with the surveyors to make a survey. finally we chose a new route and draw up a satisfactory construction plan which would save farmland. for this, i was praised by the fighters and commended by the leadership. but i maintain that i only did what i ought to have done if i am to take the road of continuing the revolution in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

chairman mao teaches: "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution. everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. so long as we do not divorce ourselves from the masses, we are certain to be victorious."

i used to think that as i had been with the fighters continuously for more than twenty years, in the trenches and tunnels, in mud and water, it would be impossible for me to have official airs. things, however, did not always turn out as i thought. once, a platoon of fighters was digging the foundation for a bridge, and they had not been able to pump out all the water after four days of hard work. i criticized the platoon leader, but the problem remained unsolved. later, i jumped into the water and searched carefully to find out where the water was coming from. as we worked together we pondered over the problem and thought of a solution which quickly drained off the water.

this gave me food for thought: why was it that the problem was promptly solved after i jumped into the water and directed the men while working with them, whereas the problem remained when i stood on the bank, making criticisms?

i made a self-criticism in the light of relevant teachings of chairman mao. i thought to myself: was i, standing on the bank and not working alongside the fighters, one of those cadres who put on airs and thought themselves different from common labourers? was i, criticizing others without making an investigation first, one of those who divorce themselves from reality and make glib comments the moment they arrive?

all this made me realize that i had been quite affected by official airs, and i must cast them off.

so that i might rid myself of my official airs, i followed chairman mao's teaching and went to live among the fighters to acquire their fine qualities and get acquainted with their good ideas. on another occasion our battalion was assigned the task of building a bridge. when the work was under way the river became swollen and it became difficult for us to get across to the opposite bank. to save time, we decided to use a raft, but we failed every time we attempted to cross the swift current. without any hesitation, a fighter took up some rope, jumped into the cold water and swam across. very much moved by his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, i decided to get the fighters across on a raft, brushing aside the advice of others who tried to stop me. reciting aloud chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", some comrades and i dragged the raft to the other side of the river with the aid of the rope in a flurry of snow.

through living, working and training with the fighters, i have deepened my proletarian feelings for them and they for me. when the fighters had some problems on their minds which they could not see their way out of, they would come to me for help; when some difficulties cropped up in their work, they liked to work out the solutions with me. i too felt that i was inseparable from them.

i have come to realize profoundly that it is only by getting rid of official airs that i can advance with big strides along the road of continuing the revolution.

i suffer from sciatic neuralgia, stomach trouble and arthritis. whenever i am troubled by one of these affections and the pain becomes intolerable, i fight it in accordance with chairman Mao's teaching: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'."

once when we were busy on a construction job, i had an attack of arthritis and at the same time had a pustule on my chest. the pain was indescribable. nevertheless i insisted on going to the construction site with the help of a stick so that i might know how the work was progressing. the leadership many times urged me to go into hospital and the fighters said that if i continued to refuse to be hospitalized, they would force me to go. i thought to myself: "what does my illness matter?" finally i persuaded the two doctors who wanted to put me in hospital to operate on me in a shed near our barracks: the day following the operation i led a company in carrying out an emergency task. later the wound became badly infected and the doctors at the health section said that the wound went very deep and if it did not heal quickly, my ribs would have to be removed. i thought: "how can i leave when the work is in full swing?" so i continued to work with the fighters on the construction site.

once we had to replace eight old props in a dangerous place to prevent an accident. but the work zone threatened to cave in while we were on the job. we studied over and over again chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". after several hours' hard work, we succeeded in making things safe and thus made it possible for the work to continue.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, i have made some progress on the road of continuing the revolution. but the path of revolution is still very long and our work in the future will be even more glorious and arduous. i am determined to exert still greater efforts in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way so as to carry the revolution through to the end.

INDUSTRY

Chinese Workers Turn Out More New Products

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

workers in china are displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act in introducing new technological processes and in making new products, guided by the great principle of self-reliance and hard work laid down by chairman mao. they have made new contributions to building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Large sintering machine

the workers of the shenyang heavy machinery plant, with the assistance of other units, have trial-produced a large sintering machine as a contribution to speeding up the development of china's iron and steel industry.

the 700-ton sintering machine which has an effective sintering space of 130 square metres is a principal piece of equipment in the sintering process for the non-ferrous metals industry. in the course of designing and building it, the revolutionary workers of the plant implemented chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard work and brushed

aside all obstacles by launching a revolutionary mass criticism. making concerted efforts, they overcame one difficulty after another and ensured high speed and high quality.

1,500-atmosphere high pressure still

the workers of the lanchow petroleum chemical machinery plant have made a 1,500-atmosphere high pressure still of their own design. this still is important equipment for the chemical industry.

the high-pressure stills used in the past were mostly imported. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and exposed and criticized the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace in the development of science and technology, the slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they gave full play to their collective wisdom and strength in solving technical difficulties in assembling the still and trying out pressure. they took only five months to make the equipment.

1,000-kw portable gas turbine generating unit

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the revolutionary workers of the nanking turbine generator plant turned out a 1,000-kw portable gas turbine generating unit.

this small and light generating unit starts quickly. it is suited to places short of water and can use various kinds of fuel.

high-precision hob re-leaving grinder

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress the workers of the chinghai no.2 machine tool plant made a high-precision hob re-leaving grinder up to advanced standards with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

repeated tests in cutting and grinding confirm the accuracy of the newly-made grinder. the machine is indispensable equipment for the high-precision hob-manufacturing industry.

EXEMPLARY MINER

Veteran Miner Remains Pace-Setting Revolutionary

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 27, 1970)

despite their advanced ages, many veteran workers, who courageously fought imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, are making contributions to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

of the many staunch fighters who are armed with chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is veteran copper miner meng chi-yung, a communist party member. he has a sharp awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he looks upon his work at the mine as contributing his share to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

the mine where he works -- the hungtoushan copper mine in liaoning province, northeast china -- is a medium-sized one but in only about a year the rate of extraction was raised to that of a large mine, and it has become an advanced unit in the chinese metallurgical industry. this success was achieved because the miners followed our great leader chairman mao's teachnings on self-reliance and hard struggle, and strongly criticized the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as specialists should run factories and trailing behind at a snail's pace in the development of science and technology.

in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in scaling the heights in production, meng chi-yung has given full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, characteristic of advanced elements of the proletariat. the revolutionary masses praise him, calling him "an unfailing hero", and have named him many times as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

meng chi-yung was born in a family of poor peasants and suffered bitterly in the old society. when he was four years old his family fled famine in their native province of shantung and settled in northeast china. because of the way they were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the vicious landlords and capitalists, his father, two of his sisters and his younger brother died one after the other.

while still in his childhood he was forced to work as a hired hand for a landlord and later became a labourer in a coal mine. it was thanks to the communist party and chairman mao that he was saved from an abyss of misery. that is why he has worked so tirelessly since liberation.

from his practical experience in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, meng chi-yung understand that in order to be a proletarian revolutionary fighter he must always study chairman mao's writings, constantly heighten his class consciousness and increase his conscientiousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

although illiterate, he has found the way to study by asking others to read to him. thus, he has become familiar with a number of chairman mao's brilliant writings including "serve

the people", "in memory of norman bethune", "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", "on practice" and "on contradiction", and has memorized many quotations. through study he recognized that his former idea of doing his work well to repay the goodness of the party and chairman mao went no further than simple revolutionary feeling. as a proletarian vanguard fighter he should consciously do his utmost to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

before the cultural revolution a handful of capitalist roaders in the mine pushed the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the management of industrial enterprises. they held "contests of technical skill" and tried to introduce "material incentives". meng chi-yung sensed that this way of doing things was not giving prominence to proletarian politics and to mao tsetung thought but was using money to corrupt the workers' minds. alongside the other revolutionary workers he waged resolute struggle against the capitalist roaders.

in the early period of the cultural revolution a handful of class enemies attempted to incite the workers to leave their production posts. meng chi-yung at once saw through the class enemies' vicious intention of trying to undermine the cultural revolution. to defeat enemy plot, he and other workers firmly carried out chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production". as a result his brigade doubled the peak record for copper ore extraction.

he cherishes the mine revolutionary committee like the apple of his eye. he once observed a leading member who immersed himself in problems of production all day long and ignored political work. so he asked that comrade to join him in studying chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". with the help of meng chi-yung and other workers, the comrade corrected his mistake. as a result, the pit he was leading fulfilled the 1969 state target 102 days ahead of schedule.

meng chi-yung fears neither hardship nor death for the sake of revolution. while carrying over 50 kilogrammes of explosives, he once climbed a 45-metre ladder to bring the explosives to the charging place to open a vein so more ore could be extracted. the load was too heavy for him and he fell off the ladder. when he regained consciousness, he felt acute pain. but, recalling chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield", his strength returned. he pulled himself to his feet and went on with his job. sweat soon soaked his clothing. he managed to carry all the explosives to the spot where they would be set.

somebody noticed that meng chi-yung was limping and asked him with concern: "was your leg injured when you fell?" meng chi-yung replied in an off-hand way: "it's nothing, just a scratch." in the changing room the comrades noticed that meng's right leg was swollen. they were moved. meng chi-yung was taken to the hospital and the doctor advised hospitalization. but, in order to turn out more ore to support the socialist construction he refused to stay in the hospital. the next day he worked with the other miners in the pit as usual.

the excellent way the revolution has advanced under the leadership of the revolutionary committee has pushed copper

production up by leaps and bounds. daily output of dressed ore soon exceeded the all-time high. but the mining method lagged far behind the needs in ore dressing. supported by the revolutionary committee, meng chi-yung organized a designing group to tackle the problem. determined to bring honour to our great leader chairman mao and to the great socialist motherland, he led the group in studying chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." this filled them with energy.

meng chi-yung got all the comrades of the group to make a detailed survey of the pit. through repeated trials they finally worked out a new mining method fully adapted to conditions in the mine, which improved labour efficiency by 70 per cent, saving a great deal of money for the state and leading to increased production.

meng chi-yung and a vast number of workers are today greeting the great 1970's full of revolutionary aspirations, vigour and vitality, and are determined to make greater contributions to the chinese and the world revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Rice for Ceylonese Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 26, 1970)

hsi yeh-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, called on samarasinghe, permanent secretary of the ceylonese ministry of external affairs, this afternoon and handed over to him a message from the chinese red cross society regarding its decision to donate 80 tons of rice to the ceylon red cross society as an expression of sympathy for the ceylonese flood victims. the message expressed its deep concern for the ceylonese flood victims.

on behalf of the government and the red cross society of ceylon, samarasinghe expressed gratitude to the chinese government and the chinese red cross society for their generous aid. he said: "the gift marks not only the friendship between the two peoples, but the growth of it."

at the end of last year, the eastern and southern provinces of ceylon were hit by floods due to incessant rains. some one hundred and fifty thousand families were affected.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Workers, Peasants, Students Warmly Acclaim 6th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Statement Supporting the Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle against US Imperialism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1970)

japanese workers, peasants and students have made statements warmly hailing the 6th anniversary of the publication of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", according to the toho news agency.

takashi yamada, worker in sagamihara city, kanagawa prefecture recently studied this brilliant statement of chairman mao published on january 27, 1964 and his latest instruction: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" yamada said: "the statement and latest instruction of chairman mao have pointed out the course of struggle for the japanese people and given them great encouragement."

yamada said: although u.s. imperialism has been badly beaten by the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, it has never given up the ambitions for aggression and war. the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are frantically carrying on arms expansion and war preparations. this enables us to realize more deeply the great significance of chairman mao's instruction. we workers should see the situation clearly, heighten revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and prepare conscientiously for eliminating war of aggression with revolutionary war.

referring to the struggle against the u.s. military bases persistently carried out by people of all strata in sagamihara city, yamada said: chairman mao has said in his statement that "the last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialist aggression, oppression and control." this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism." chairman mao's statement is completely correct. yamada stressed that the working class of japan should play the leading role in the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. he added: "the victory of revolution will never be won through the parliamentary road as peddled by the revisionists. it can be won only by arming ourselves with the idea of 'seizure of power by armed force' and by making a firm resolve to carry the revolution through to the end."

nobuo nagano, another worker in kanagawa prefecture, said: chairman mao said in his statement that "u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation." through our struggle against the atsugi u.s. airforce base, we have come face to face with the policy of aggression of u.s. imperialism and perceived its true nature as a ferocious aggressor.

nagano stressed: the japanese-u.s. reactionaries are stepping up war preparations, and we must intensify our preparation in accordance with chairman mao's important instruction.

nagano cited the following words of chairman mao in his statement six years ago: "the chinese and japanese peoples should unite, the people of various asian countries should unite, all oppressed people and nations of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries should unite, all countries and individuals subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against u.s. imperialism to frustrate its plans for aggression and war and to defend world peace." nagano said: "this appeal of chairman mao together with his recent important instruction show us clearly the orientation of struggle in the current situation."

nagano said: chairman mao pointed out in his statement that "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." this is a great encouragement to the japanese people. we are determined to persist in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary dual policy of suppression and deception of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and win still greater victory.

issaku tomura, leader of the peasant movement in sanrizuka, chiba prefecture, who is persisting in a stern struggle against the construction of a new tokyo international airport, said that the statement made by chairman mao six years ago is a great encouragement to the peasants in sanrizuka and is deeply ingrained into their minds.

tomura stressed: "chairman mao pointed out in his statement that 'all countries and individuals subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against u.s. imperialism'. according to this teaching, the struggle in sanrizuka undoubtedly has an international significance. so long as we strengthen our solidarity with the people of asian countries and 'be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory', we can smash the policy of war and aggression of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and drive u.s. imperialism out of japan."

hiroshi tanaka, another leader of the sanrizuka peasant movement, said: it is of more important significance to study again chairman mao's statement made six years ago as the world enters the great 1970's. to save itself from destruction, u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the japanese people, is stepping up its military collusion with the japanese reactionaries, making the latter its gendarme in asia and stepping up the preparations for a war of aggression in asia. the reactionary sato government is scheming to rob the peasants of their farmland to build a military airport in sanrizuka in disregard of all consequences. this is an important step taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to intensify war preparations in collaboration. we must follow chairman mao's important instruction and make preparations right now in order to eliminate the war of aggression by revolutionary war. we are determined to smash every scheme of aggression and war of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

tanaka said: "we are resolved to do everything we can to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution and fight to the end for its victory."

ryohei ishida, a university student in tokyo, said: chairman mao has taught us that u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the chinese and japanese peoples, the common enemy of the asian, african and latin american peoples, and the common enemy of the peace-loving people of the whole world. this teaching correctly pointed out the orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the japanese people. u.s. imperialism is our enemy number one, the arch enemy perpetrating a war of aggression against the asian peoples. we must persist in struggle along this line: for the victory of the japanese revolution, we must oppose u.s. imperialism.

for several years, ishida said, we students have been going all out in waging struggles against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' policies of aggression and war. through these struggles, we have mastered gradually the revolutionary principle of using revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. chairman mao's teaching on establishing a broad anti-u.s. patriotic united front is the most important guidance in pushing our current struggle forward. we students, as a component part of the united front, must unite closely with the workers and peasants.

kenyichi kimura, another university student in tokyo, said: chairman mao's statement made six years ago is of increasingly important significance for the japanese people. having studied chairman mao's statement together with his latest important instruction, i am more firmly determined to dedicate my whole life to the cause of overthrowing the

u.s.-japanese reactionaries and winning victory of the japanese revolution.

kimura added: "in his statement chairman mao pointed out that 'u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation.' while referring to the steady broadening of the anti-u.s. patriotic united front of the japanese people, he taught us that 'this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism.' these teachings of chairman mao not only point to the goal of the japanese people's struggle, but also show the way to reach that goal. the development of the japanese people's struggle in the last few years has eloquently borne out the correctness of chairman mao's instructions."

Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement in Support of Japanese People's Patriotic Anti-US Struggle Marked in Yatomi, Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

a grand meeting was recently held by the revolutionary people in yatomi area of yamaguchi prefecture, japan, to warmly commemorate the sixth anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's statement of january 27, 1964, supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism, according to a tokyo report.

an embroidered portrait of the great leader chairman mao and a huge streamer inscribed with the words: "hail the sixth anniversary of chairman mao's statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism" were put up at the meeting hall.

at the meeting, a young activist of the peasant movement first of all led all the participants in reading the statement made by chairman mao six years ago. then he gave a detailed account on how the yatomi peasants mounted struggles against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist clique and unfolded a widespread movement for the study of chairman mao's works in the past few years under the inspiration of chairman mao's statement.

another activist of the peasant movement said: "chairman mao's call on the people of the world to form a broad united front against u.s. imperialism is of great, practical importance to us japanese people." he added: "chairman mao's statement has enabled us to see who are the real enemies and draw a clear distinction between ourselves and the enemies. we must settle the difference of opinions among the people through consultation, unite more than 95 per cent of the people, and strengthen and broaden the united front against u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism."

a village school teacher said at the meeting: "u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the people throughout the world. cherishing friendly feelings for the japanese people and boundless indignation with the reactionaries, the chinese

people under the leadership of chairman mao have been giving tremendous support to the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle. we must assiduously study and grasp mao tsetung thought, use this sharpest, invincible ideological weapon to wage a resolute struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and in this way repay with actual deed the kind concern and support of chairman mao."

from their personal experiences, the participants in the meeting spoke of the great significance of chairman mao's statement and their determination to resolutely struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

JAPAN

Powerful Torrent of Japanese People's Revolutionary Struggle Is Irresistible

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

following is an article entitled "the powerful torrent of the japanese people's revolutionary struggle is irresistible" written by the worker commentators' group in the peking general knitwear mill:

a new storm of patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the japanese people is rising in japan as the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world have confidently stepped into the great 1970's. a prelude to this patriotic struggle in the new year is the recent big strikes and rallies of workers and students in okinawa and tokyo in strong protest against the strengthening of the military bases in okinawa and the persecution and fleecing of the japanese people by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. in his 1964 "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", the great teacher chairman mao said: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." the practice of the japanese people's revolutionary struggle has fully testified to this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's.

the heroic japanese people have coldly defied the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' fascist rule and ruthless suppression and have been fighting indomitably. the surging tide of their revolutionary struggle has been pounding powerfully at the reactionary rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and has contributed to the cause of liberation of the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world. in the course of their struggle the japanese people have obtained a better understanding of the great importance of developing and broadening the anti-u.s. patriotic united front and more and more of them have plunged themselves into the struggle. just as the great leader chairman mao said six years ago: "the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialist aggression, oppression and control... is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism."

in their struggle the japanese people have made energetic efforts to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the japanese

revolution and brought into play the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory. the japanese working class and the young workers in particular have ascended the political stage with firm strides. they have enhanced their class consciousness, tempered themselves and played the role of vanguard in the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. they have solemnly declared: "we workers must stand at the forefront of the struggle to smash the japan-u.s. 'security treaty'. we are determined to fulfil the historical mission of the proletariat." with the support of the workers and students, the japanese peasants' struggle against the expansion of military bases by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in the past year has made big progress. the student movement sweeping the whole of japan has spread from universities to high schools. in the struggle against the decadent, reactionary educational system, they occupied one campus after another and resisted brutal police suppression with revolutionary violence, using sticks, stones and incendiary bottles as weapons, demonstrating an indomitable spirit of revolutionary heroism. at the same time, many progressive students have gone to factories and villages to learn from the worker-peasant masses and propagate the revolutionary truth among them. the excellent situation in the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism shows that the japanese people are experiencing a new awakening.

the japanese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism has not only hit hard at the u.s.-japanese reactionaries but also dealt a heavy blow at the miyamoto revisionist clique in the japanese communist party. by their actions, the japanese people have shattered the fetter of "legal struggle" advocated by the miyamoto revisionist clique, and swept to the garbage heap the "parliamentary road", "economism" and other junk. they have come to realize more and more clearly the great truth that to oppose imperialism it is imperative to oppose revisionism.

in the face of the raging tide of the japanese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism, the panic-stricken u.s.-japanese reactionaries are stepping up their collusion and hatching new counter-revolutionary schemes. the "joint communique" dished up by the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon and the reactionary japanese prime minister sato indicates that the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' military collusion has developed into a new stage. in the communique, sato sold out japan's sovereignty and national interests a step further and ganged up with the u.s. imperialists in playing the "return of okinawa" fraud. sato servilely assured his u.s. imperialist master that he would "resolutely uphold" the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and clamoured that he would make "positive contributions" to the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression in asia. this means that the japanese reactionaries will exert greater efforts to serve the "new asian policy" pushed by nixon and will intensify the expansion and aggression abroad. for this purpose, the japanese reactionaries are accelerating the revival of militarism as well as military expansion and war preparations at home and intensifying their fascist suppression of the japanese people. however, the raging flames of the japanese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism cannot be put out. no matter how hard the u.s. and japanese reactionaries work hand in glove to suppress the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and no matter how the miyamoto revisionist clique co-ordinates with the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in obstructing and sabotaging the struggle, the roaring torrent of the japanese people's revolutionary

struggle is irresistible. the daily awakening japanese people are sure to achieve still greater victories in the patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism in 1970.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." the chinese and japanese people have forged a militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism. the chinese working class and chinese people regard the victories of the japanese people as their own. we resolutely support the japanese people to carry their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism through to the end. final victory certainly belongs to the japanese people exclamation

Japanese People's Just Patriotic Struggle Against US Imperialism Rolls On

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

the large-scale just patriotic struggle launched by the japanese people against u.s. imperialism surged ahead wave upon wave in the 1960's, pounding violently at the criminal rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

in the past decade, the japanese people engaged in a heroic and staunch struggle against their most vicious enemy -- u.s. imperialism, and its lackey the japanese reactionaries, a struggle which was unprecedented in scale, in scope and in intensity.

in the first year of the 1960's, u.s. imperialism, together with the japanese reactionaries, imposed the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty" on the japanese people. under the signboard of safeguarding the u.s. and japanese "security", u.s. imperialism intensified its control over japan and revived japanese militarism so as to oppose the asian people. however, this criminal plot of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries was immediately seen through by the broad masses of the japanese people who immediately went into action against it. their angry shouts of "down with the u.s.-japanese reactionaries" reverberated throughout japan.

to smash the u.s. imperialist schemes for aggression and war, a united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism was steadily broadened and large-scale mass struggles were continuously carried out throughout the country. the struggle against the signing of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" which began in 1959 reached an unprecedented high in 1960. in the one year or more, the japanese people held more than a dozen of nation-wide united actions with the participation of one to two million people each time. anti-u.s. demonstrations were held almost every day. in tokyo hundreds of thousands of people angrily surrounded the diet building and fought heroic battles with the reactionary police. this revolutionary storm struck terror into the hearts of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. amidst the indignant shouts of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism, the then u.s. chieftain dwight d. eisenhower had to cancel his scheduled "visit" to japan. the then prime minister nobusuke kishi, chieftain of the japanese reactionaries and war criminal class a, was

compelled to vacate the "throne". through this stirring and breath-taking struggles, the political consciousness of the japanese people was greatly enhanced.

since 1960, the japanese people's struggle against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" has never stopped for a while. to smash this reactionary treaty, they have continuously carried out a series of struggles, such as the struggle against the docking of u.s. imperialist nuclear submarines in japan, the struggle against the "talks" between the japanese reactionary government and the south korean puppet clique held at the instigation of u.s. imperialism with the purpose of rigging up a northeast asian military alliance, the struggle against the building and strengthening of military bases in japan by u.s. imperialism in collusion with the japanese reactionaries, the struggle for the recovery of okinawa and the dismantling of u.s. military bases and against the use by u.s. imperialism of the bases in japan for its war of aggression against viet nam, the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism and the strengthening of the fascist rule by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. all these mass struggles have drawn the nooses tighter round the neck of u.s. imperialism and helped to enrich the experiences of the japanese people in their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle.

with the victorious development of the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle, the anti-u.s. force with the workers and peasants as the main force and the youth and students as the vanguard and embracing the broad masses of various circles is growing stronger and stronger. the japanese working class which has a revolutionary tradition has played the role of backbone in the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle. young workers have raised their class consciousness quickly especially in the recent years, thus playing a more and more important role. the broad masses of the japanese peasants have made great contributions to the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle, fully demonstrating their dauntless fighting spirit. peasants in many places have persisted in their struggle against the building of military bases by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the japanese progressive youth and students have fought courageously and staunchly at the forefront of the struggle. and many of them have, in the course of their struggle, come to realize that to win victory for the revolution the revolutionary intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. they have gone to factories and the countryside, uniting closely with the workers and peasants and struggling together with them. more and more people from other walks of life have actively joined the ranks of the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. all this shows that a powerful force is latent in the japanese people.

after 1965, a new leap took place and a new situation appeared in the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. many new militant forces of workers were organized, the student movement developed more vigorously and struggles against the military bases were waged one after another, all these converging into a powerful current against u.s. imperialism. since the autumn of 1967, the courageous and revolutionary japanese people, using incendiary bottles, clubs, rocks, etc. as weapons, have engaged in a series of fierce struggles with the repressive reactionary armed police at the haneda airport, sasebo, sanrizuka, sinjuku railway station, tokyo university, the university of japan, and in many other places throughout japan.

the tempestuous waves of the just patriotic anti-u.s. struggle mark the daily awakening of the japanese people who have neither submitted to the fascist suppression by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries nor been deceived by them politically. more and more japanese revolutionary people have seen through the fallacy of "parliamentary road" wantonly advocated by modern revisionism and the japanese miyamoto revisionist clique. the japanese proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary people have risen up to rebel against the miyamoto revisionist clique and many revolutionary organizations have been successively set up. they are determined to use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the weapon and integrate it energetically with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution to strive for victory in the japanese revolution.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao pointed out six years ago: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long. the last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. the chinese people are convinced that the japanese people will be able to drive the u.s. imperialists from their soil and realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality."

history has eloquently testified and will continue to testify to the correctness of this wise thesis of chairman mao's. the japanese people have stepped into the great 1970's with militant strides. a still greater anti-u.s. storm will assuredly sweep the whole of japan and deal still heavier blows at the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china this afternoon received ngo thuyen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

premier chou en-lai had a very cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

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CLASS STRUGGLE IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

Party Branch of A Brigade in Liaoning Leads the Masses To Continuously Consolidate Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1970)

Some leading cadres of a production brigade in Liaoning Province thought that revolution was near completion and it was time to grasp production. They slackened the revolutionary mass criticism but devoted all their energy to grasping production.

In 1969 a handful of class enemies secretly incited some of the peasants to engage in profiteering in the market and to consume everything they produced. However, their plot was frustrated by the Party branch of the brigade.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shenyang) Helped by the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team and obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Do not forget class struggle at any moment," the Party branch of Taniuling brigade, Tungfeng commune, Liaoyang municipality, Liaoning Province, tightly grasps the new trends of the class struggle and leads the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, thus further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In this brigade, after the purification of the class ranks and after the Party consolidation and Party building, the situation of revolution and production has been excellent and is improving continuously.

Under this situation, some members of the leading group of this brigade lowered their guard ideologically. They said: "The revolution is near completion. We should spare a hand and concentrate forces to grasp production." During the season of spring plowing in 1969, therefore, they slackened revolutionary mass criticism and were bent on grasping production. This state of affairs attracted the close attention of the PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this brigade. The propaganda team members got together with the leading members of the brigade Party branch to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." They also helped the Party branch to study and analyze the new trends of the current class struggle by integrating them with the reality of class struggle in this brigade. After analysis, they saw clearly that in this new situation the class enemies were adopting new tactics in their attack on the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was also adopting a new method to undermine socialism.

Living facts of the class struggle made the leading members of the brigade Party branch deeply realize that, in the face of a victory, they must keep their heads clear, must never forget the class struggle and must put revolution in the first place.

After that, helped by the PLA propaganda team, the brigade Party branch organized all Party members to study and apply more consciously and in a lively way Chairman Mao's great theory about continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and led the poor and lower-middle peasants to tightly grasp the new trends of the class struggle, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to promptly smash the class enemies' attacks. In summer 1969, the handful of class enemies who did not take their defeat lying down secretly incited some people to engage in profiteering in the market. This immediately aroused the close attention of the brigade Party branch and made it realize that the class enemies would attack socialism economically after their being defeated politically.

The brigade Party branch grasped this incident and mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "four big freedoms" and "san-tzu i-pao," thereby greatly raising the consciousness of the masses in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and thoroughly smashing the conspiracy of the class enemies.

During the autumn harvest in 1969, the class enemies again made trouble secretly and incited the commune members to totally appropriate the harvest. The brigade Party branch promptly mobilized the masses to make a revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." It also called a general meeting of commune members of the whole brigade and exposed the conspiracy and trick of the class enemies, dealing a telling blow to the class enemies and severely demoralizing the class enemies and greatly boosting the morale of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Autumn harvest was reaped quickly and well in the whole brigade.

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Revolutionary Committee of A Commune in Kwangtung Leads the Masses To Tightly Grasp Class Struggle in the Realm of Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1970)

(NCNA Canton) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget the class struggle," the revolutionary committee of Lungwo commune, Tzuchin hsien, Kwangtung, tightly grasps the class struggle in the realm of economy and continuously consolidates the socialist positions in the countryside.

Two incidents happened not long after this commune established its revolutionary committee: One was that a hidden counter-revolutionary, under the pretext of "showing concern" for the well-being of the commune members, tried to distribute the public reserve of the collective and incited the commune members to undertake side-production, so as to violate the socialist collective economy. The other was that when arrangements were made for planting in some brigades and production teams, the handful of class enemies took the opportunity to carry out sabotage, to advocate the reactionary fallacies of "attaching greater importance to money than to grain" and "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture," and incited some commune members to grow other economic crops in part of the paddy fields.

These two incidents aroused the high vigilance of the PLA's support-agriculture personnel. Bearing in mind the new problems of the class struggle, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of the socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."

Through this study, they understood more deeply that, after being defeated politically, the handful of class enemies still would undermine the socialism economically and violate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that only by tightly grasping the major link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, constantly inducing the cadres and the commune members to overcome their lethargy and unceasingly attacking the class enemies would it be possible to prevent and smash the sabotage activities of the class enemies and to continuously consolidate the socialist positions in the countryside.

Therefore, they organized the cadres at the brigade and production team levels to go deep into the production brigades where class struggle was relatively complex and violent, to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and to lead the masses, bearing in mind the actual situation of the class struggle in their units, to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings about class and class struggle, to relentlessly criticize renegade,

hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "theory of dying out of class struggle," "san-tzu i-pao" and "four big freedoms," and to unsparingly criticize the tendency toward capitalism.

After going through these activities, the cadres quickly heightened their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They mobilized the masses to quickly drag out the class enemies who sabotaged the socialist collective production and undermined socialism, thus further consolidating and developing the socialist collective economy.

While intensively studying Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, the revolutionary committee of Lungwo commune conscientiously summed up its experience of tightly grasping the class struggle in the past, analyzed the new trends and new characteristics of the class struggle under the new situation, and was determined to carry out the class struggle in the realms of politics, ideology and economy through to the end and to continuously make new contributions toward further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating and developing the socialist economy.

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AUSTERITY

Further Implement Chairman Mao's Great Policy of Diligence and Frugality

by

T'ien Cheng-wen (田正文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

> The following article stresses the need for conservation of every bit of the nation's economic strength for the sake of economic construction as well as making preparations for war. --SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." This great instruction of Chairman Mao's is an extremely important guarantee for developing our socialist economy at high speed on the basis of self-reliance. During the great proletarian cultural revolution Chairman Mao again issued the great call "We must practice economy and make revolution" which further enhanced the proletarian revolutionary spirit of our people for self-reliance, diligence and frugality and arduous struggle. A new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production is now being formed and the situation for revolution and production is becoming more and more favorable.

However, as a result of the sabotage by a small handful of class enemies, the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line still has not been thoroughly eliminated and there is fairly serious wastage in a small number of factories and enterprises. Some comrades looked at such happenings without paying any attention to them and even went as far as seeking certain "excuses" to defend them. This is a question worthy of attention.

In order to further implement Chairman Mao's great policy of diligence and frugality, push forward the rapid development of the mass movement of grasping revolution and promoting production and repel corruption by bourgeois sugar-coated shells, we must resolutely struggle against waste and conscientiously repudiate and overcome those erroneous ideas which are inconsistent with Chairman Mao's policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality.

The theory "A little waste is nothing as long as we do a good job in fulfilling the production target" is completely inconsistent with Chairman Mao's great policy of diligence and frugality or the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

It has been Chairman Mao's policy to practice frugality and combat wastefulness. As early as 30 years ago Chairman Mao pointed out: "Graft and waste are great crimes" and "Save every copper for the sake of war, the revolutionary cause and our economic construction." These instructions of Chairman Mao's are strong ideological weapons with which our Party may lead the people in the nation to overcome difficulties and defeat the enemy.

After the nationwide victory, Chairman Mao again far-sightedly laid down the great policy of building up the country through diligence and frugality and called upon the people throughout the country to strive to increase production, practice economy, "operate factories diligently and frugally, operate shops diligently and frugally, and operate all state-operated enterprises and cooperative enterprises diligently and frugally."

People in China followed Chairman Mao's teaching, developed the mass movement to increase production, practice economy and combat waste, and developed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and practicing economy while making revolution. They turned the poor and backward motherland into a strong socialist country with a preliminary degree of prosperity within a short span of only twenty years.

Do we have to continue to persevere in diligence and frugality after the country has become strong and the people rich? Chairman Mao taught us: "Frugality is one of the fundamental principles of socialist economy" and "The principle of diligence and frugality must be practiced even several decades later." In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat further, be prepared to shatter imperialist and socialist imperialist aggression at any moment and support the revolutionary struggle of the people in the world, we must build up the socialist motherland to become a stronger and more prosperous nation. To carry out this great historic mission we can neither rely on aggression and ransacking like imperialism and socialist imperialism, nor receive so-called "aid" from imperialism or socialist imperialism by sacrificing our sovereignty and independence like certain capitalist countries and revisionist countries. We can only follow Chairman Mao's teaching, persevere in following the policy of independence and self-reliance, rely on long-term arduous labor, diligence and frugality of our 700 million people, incessantly increase socialist accumulation of capital, and develop socialist economy. This is the only way to make our socialist state rich and strong.

The erroneous thinking of "a little waste is nothing" directly connives at and covers up the occurrence and spreading of graft and waste. In those places graft, thievery and speculation do not meet with any severe rebuff, waste of manpower, material and funds cannot be stopped in time, evil winds of economism stirred up by the class enemy cannot be rectified,

and individual leaders even take the initiative to make use of funds and properties of the state freely, indulge in extravagance, and pursue bourgeois and philistine work styles.

Such practices not only constitute a waste of the fruits of the labor of the working class, affect capital accumulation of the state and impair socialist construction, but also deprive us of our proletarian revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle. If this is allowed to develop we shall eventually be hit by sugar-coated shells fired by the bourgeois and become revisionists and our enterprises will change quality. Can we say this is a small matter?! The broad masses of revolutionaries are very indignant about acts of wastefulness done in a small number of enterprises. They point out that such practices are only to be found among spoiled sons of rich families. They are a manifestation of the new trend in class struggle and of the fact that Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist poison still has not been thoroughly eliminated. Comrades with the above-mentioned mistakes must wake up to this incisive and acute criticism!

Diligence, frugality and arduous struggle are the intrinsic nature of the proletariat and the working people and free spending and waste are the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Frugality and waste are a reflection of two fundamentally antagonistic world outlooks and an acute struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking. After a political failure the small handful of class enemy often change their tricks and attack us economically. They may engage in graft, thievery or speculation; or intentionally sabotage the quality of products, increase the amount of rejects, increase the consumption of raw materials, or increase the cost; or purchase at random causing prolonged stock-piling of supplies and equipment which may spoil the quality of the commodities, or even intentionally create accidents to incur heavy losses to the properties of the State; or raise evil winds of anarchism or counter-revolutionary economism to corrupt the revolutionary masses in a futile attempt to undermine the economic foundation of socialism and overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. We shall fall into the enemy's trap if we fail to see this acute class struggle in the realm of economy. We must keep our heads cool and understand the great significance of diligence and frugality from the height of the struggle between the two class and the two lines and from the height of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must grasp frugality and opposition to waste as a significant matter!

"We are so busy with the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, how can we have time to grasp frugality?" This idea of making the implementation of the policy of diligence and frugality antagonistic to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is equally wrong.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Every one of our population of 600 million must strive to increase production, practice economy and oppose to extravagance and waste. This is highly significant not only economically but also politically." The practicing of frugality and opposition to waste is a universal and regular political task which is consistent instead of

antagonistic to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the enterprises. The only way to stop graft and waste truly and better implement Chairman Mao's policy of building up the country through diligence and frugality is to proceed from class struggle in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. The only way to do a more thorough job in struggle-criticism-transformation is to implement conscientiously the policy of building up the country through diligence and frugality and resolutely hit bourgeois corruption and sabotage.

Experience acquired by many units proved that to do a good job in grasping frugality we must penetrate and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, hit the class enemy who sabotage socialist economy, use Chairman Mao's idea of diligence and frugality to educate the broad masses of revolutionaries, establish the work style of independence, self-reliance and arduous struggle, destroy in a big way regulations and systems unfavorable to production increase and economy and establish in a big way regulations and systems favorable to production increase and economy. This will effectively promote the implementation of the policy of diligence and frugality and the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. It is obvious that the idea of making frugality antagonistic to the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is but an indication of the negligence of the class struggle in the realm of economy and an excuse for adopting a laissez-faire attitude toward graft and waste.

Recently Chairman Mao again issued a great instruction to us: "All the people in the world unite to oppose any war of aggression launched by imperialism and socialist imperialism, especially wars of aggression which use the atom bomb as weapon! If such wars should break out, people in the world should use revolutionary war to annihilate war of aggression. We must begin to prepare ourselves now."

Chairman Mao's teachings on diligence and frugality will have more practical significance and we shall be able to see the grave peril of waste if we look at Chairman Mao's teachings from the height of war preparation. For the sake of satisfying the needs of revolution and war preparation all practices of waste must be overcomed immediately and all erroneous thinkings inconsistent with Chairman Mao's policy of diligence and frugality must be rectified thoroughly. We must mobilize the broad masses of revolutionaries to study and implement Chairman Mao's teachings on diligence and frugality conscientiously, consider the practice of diligence and frugality a practical manifestation of remaining loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and as a practical action of opposing wars of aggression and supporting world revolution, and urge every one to become a model in practicing economy and making revolution. We must use Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters and doing everything for the people" to examine and push forward this extremely significant work of practicing economy and combating waste and implement in every basic level unit and every enterprise the great policy of "self-reliance"

and "arduous struggle" brought forth by Chairman Mao so as to make our great socialist motherland richer, stronger, and more prosperous and make still greater contributions to the great struggle against imperialism and socialist imperialism for the thorough liberation of mankind.

* * *

Peking Thoroughly Implements Chairman Mao's Great Instructions "Practice Economy and Make Revolution" and Energetically Develops the Mass Movement of Coal Conservation

- More than 500,000 tons of coal was saved for the state during the past year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

(NCNA January 22) By persevering in giving prominence to proletarian politics and energetically developing the movement of coal conservation the working class and broad masses of revolutionaries in Peking successfully saved more than 500,000 tons of coal for the state during the past year. At the moment many units in the municipality are conscientiously summing up and popularizing advanced experience in coal economy and are determined to strive for still greater achievements in it.

For the sake of saving still more coal for the state, many units have mobilized the masses to fight two campaigns: One of them was the modification of a large number of boilers with high rates of coal consumption. Another one was the addition of equipment in some units to utilize residual heat to solve the problem of heat needed for production and heating in the unit and other neighboring units. In the meantime a number of advanced coal saving methods were popularized which included the use of coal-saving stoves, coal-saving tea pots, re-use of coal cinder, mixing of impure coal with good quality coal, etc.

In Peking's development of the movement of coal conservation emphasis was laid in the conservation of coal used in production, but at the same time conservation of coal used in everyday life was also grasped. In the conservation of coal for production emphasis was laid in the saving of coal for industrial use, but saving of coal used in medical and health departments and the food catering business was also grasped. In the saving of coal used in everyday life emphasis was laid in the saving of coal used by government organizations and inhabitants residing in cities and towns, but saving of coal used by rural inhabitants was also grasped.

In the extensive development of the mass movement of coal conservation revolutionary committees at various levels in Peking municipality energetically grasped the mass movement of creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and used Chairman Mao's great teachings "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" and "Practice economy and make revolution" to arm the heads of the people and promote the ideological revolutionization of man. The Municipal Revolutionary Committee convened a meeting specially for the exchange of experience in coal conservation and some basic level units in the ch'ü, hsien and bureaus also held study classes with coal conservation as the center of study. In the meantime they also mobilized the masses to develop penetratingly revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to let Chairman Mao's glittering ideas of "building the country diligently" and "struggling arduously" penetrate still deeper into the hearts of the people.

The working class and the broad masses of revolutionaries brought forth combat slogans such as "practice economy for the sake of revolution" and "Get coal out of technical innovation." They followed Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance," used their own hands and took advantage of existing conditions and old materials to modify and renovate over 1,000 large boilers and increased their rate of evaporation by about 50 percent, thereby reducing coal consumption by 30 to 50 percent.

Some iron and steel mills, steel rolling mills, electric power plants and glass works also devised means to make use of the residual heat generated in the process of operation. Workers of the Peking Steel Mill made a residual heat boiler which utilized the residual heat of the heating furnace and successfully replaced ten obsolete boilers, thereby saving 20 tons of coal for the state everyday.

Peking Woolen Textile Mill and Peking Kuanghua Dyeing Plant renovated their processes by boldly eliminating unreasonable processes in the dyeing of textiles. By doing so they bettered the quality of products and saved over 1,700 tons of coal in six months. The workers also adopted effective measures to prevent the leakage and waste of steam and hot water, thus saving a large quantity of coal for the state.

* * *

OLD CUSTOMS

Destroying the Old, Establishing the New

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1970)

> An old poor peasant whose daughter was going to marry refused to accept a wedding gift from the groom's family, and when the groom's father insisted on sending him a gift, went to study Chairman Mao's teachings with him and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "feudal, capitalist, and revisionist black stuff."--SCMP Ed.

T'an Chin-ch'eng, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Lungchiang commune, Lungmen hsien, and an old poor peasant, was giving away her daughter in marriage. His son-in-law sent him a gift of the betrothal. His wife took it as a great honor. Old T'an thought in himself: "What an honor! This obviously is a feudal custom, is of the nature of old culture, old ideology and old habit and custom, and is a covert practice of mercenary marriage. Whether I should accept the gift of the betrothal or not from my son-in-law is a major problem concerning the destruction of the old, establishment of the new and resistance against the tendency toward capitalism."

Accordingly, he got together with his wife to study Chairman Mao's great teachings about hard work and plain living and his directive, "There is no construction without destruction," and helped her heighten her ideological understanding. His wife said: "Feudalism is a murderer. When our son-in-law's elder brother got married, he, being influenced by the old ideology, old culture and old customs and habits, practiced extravagance and wasted much money in giving away presents and feasting. Subsequently, he had great difficulties in living and was hindered in grasping revolution and promoting production. We must follow Chairman Mao's words and tell our son-in-law's father not to waste money. We must not accept any gift of the betrothal."

The bridgegroom's father was ill at ease because a gift of betrothal to the bride's father was lacking. He insisted on giving one. Old T'an hurried to his son-in-law's home and got together with his father to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget the class struggle," to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness, to talk about the danger brought by the old ideology, old culture and old customs and habits, and to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, so that they heightened their class consciousness.

The son-in-law's father said to him: "In the old society, I worked as a hired hand for the landlord and was bitterly exploited and oppressed by him. When I got married, I borrowed money at a usurious rate of interest to buy a gift of the betrothal. As a result, I went bankrupt." Old T'an also said: 'We poor and lower-middle peasants must obey Chairman Mao's words and destroy the old and establish the new."

Old T'an's daughter got married on New Year's Day. Old T'an gave her two sets of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and two copies of Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung as a gift and exhorted her and her husband to diligently and creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and to prove themselves good children of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They held a tea party, in which all happily got together to study Chairman Mao's latest directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee.

- Reporting Group under the Revolutionary Committee of Lungmen Hsien, Kwangtung

* * *

Party Branch at Ts'uipo Production Brigade Actively Leads the Masses in a Violent Attack Against the "Four Olds"

- The masses are determined to destroy old customs, establish new ones, and have a revolutionized spring festival

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

(NCNA Changsha, January 22) The Party branch at Ts'uipo production brigade, Tach'uan commune, Yiyang hsien, Hunan Province, followed Chairman Mao's great teaching that class struggle in the realm of ideology must be grasped and took the initiative in leading the masses to launch an active attack against the "four olds" of the exploiting class before the spring festival so as to let the masses have a revolutionized spring festival.

Encouraged by the spirit of the 9th Party Congress the Party branch at Ts'uipo production brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to grasp class struggle energetically and implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian policies conscientiously. They achieved very great results in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and scored a bumper harvest in agricultural production in 1969.

During the discussion on how to spend a good spring festival in 1970 a small number of production team cadres thought: "We have done about enough in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, so we can take a break and have an easy spring festival."

Upon hearing such an utterance the Party branch at the production brigade immediately sensed that as incessant new victories were being won in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation part of the comrades began to develop ideas of peace and lethargy in their heads. Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Never forget class struggle." They knew that around the time of spring festival the small handful of class enemy often took the opportunity to spread the poison of "four olds" of the exploiting class, therefore we must not slacken our vigilance.

So the Party branch at the production brigade immediately held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class participated in by Party members, cadres, and active elements among the poor and lower-middle peasants, organized the masses to study conscientiously the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, and guided them to analyze the new trends in the class struggle in the production brigade.

After a young girl in the brigade was engaged a rich peasant element in the brigade who had not remolded himself well instigated her to obtain money from her fiance. Some of the class enemies actively spread reactionary theories such as "We are certainly entitled to eat and play to our heart's content during the New Year" in a futile attempt to slacken the enthusiasm of the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production and raise an evil wind of extravagance.

These vivid facts of class struggle taught the masses: Behind the question of how spring festival should be spent there is an acute and complicated class struggle. We must take the initiative to launch an attack when faced with provocations by the enemy.

After the understanding of the cadres was elevated the Party branch at the production brigade mobilized all the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade to develop a vigorous class education movement before the spring festival as well as organized the old poor peasants to recall bitterness and think about sweetness, recall the poor and lower-middle peasants' miserable sufferings in the old society, and discuss in a big way the significance of conserving food and money and passing a revolutionized spring festival.

Upon this basis the Party branch at the production brigade kept in mind such evil theories as "having parties and exchanging gifts are only human" and mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to launch a violent attack against the "four olds" of the exploiting class. This greatly heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They decided to destroy old customs and establish new ones so as to pass a revolutionized spring festival.

After discussion, they decided to do a good job in the following six things during the spring festival:

1. To use the strategic thinking of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" to command all activities during the spring festival. Production brigades and commune members are to make further rules for achieving "four good" and "five good."

2. To destroy old customs and establish new ones. The poor and lower-middle peasants are to change "New Year's Eve togetherness" into recollection-of-bitterness meetings by the fireside and change "New Year's Eve feasts" into recollection-of-bitterness meals.

3. To develop activities to support the Army and give preferential treatment to Army dependents, learn from the PLA and love the soldiers. Every poor and lower-middle peasant's household is to write a comforting letter to PLA fighters guarding the land and sea borders and work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents is to be examined.

4. To do a good job in organizing socialist cultural activities and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy all positions and resolutely hit the small handful of class enemy's evil wind of instigation.

5. To step up the education of and concern over intellectual youths who had come down to settle in production brigades and persuade them not to return to the city for the spring festival but to hold their combat positions firmly.

6. To heighten revolutionary vigilance and do a good job in security work during the festival days.

At present the mass movement of creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production in this production brigade is developing vigorously.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA's Rich Results in Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1970)

with boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way for the past year.

combining their study with actual struggle, they have displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and have accomplished great feats for the people in defending the great socialist motherland and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training).

encouraged by the ninth party congress, the p.l.a. units have warmly responded to vice-chairman lin's call: "we should have a deep understanding of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." by using this theory as the main subject, they have brought about a new upsurge in their study. using invincible mao tsetung thought as their guide to action, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have consciously fought self and criticized revisionism. in this way, they have further fostered the proletarian world outlook and adopted a proletarian attitude towards war. countless heroes unafraid of hardship or death have emerged.

many leading comrades in army units have gone to the basic units where they took part in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they studied and worked alongside the cadres and fighters and took the lead in ideological revolutionization. this has helped them fire up their revolutionary ardour.

at their posts to defend the motherland, the commanders and fighters have studied chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" in a living way. fighting alongside the militiamen and the local people, they handed the invading enemies head-on blows, heroically smashed the armed provocations of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and victoriously defended the sacred territory of the motherland.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" repeatedly studying this great teaching, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters are even more vigilant in defending the great socialist motherland. combat ready, they are viewing, checking up on and doing everything in the light of preparedness against war. they are doing the most basic work in building the army along the line of revolutionization and militancy.

while taking on various tasks, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters consciously work hard, endure hardship and foster the style of fighting -- courage and bravery in battle. commanders and fighters of the well-known "red dagger shock company" on the fukien front have practised shooting in pitch black stormy nights and fully-armed forced crossings in winter. in the field, they made a forced march over steep mountain paths and through dense forests, covering 1,200 kilometres without anyone falling behind.

the commanders and fighters who have taken part in the work of "three supports and two militaries", study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and remould their own world outlook through their revolutionary practice of participating in class struggle. in the past year they have again and again studied chairman mao's latest instruction "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school" and have become more conscious of the importance of proletarian political power.

the personnel of unit 8341, who are supporting the broad masses of the left, persevere in putting mao tsetung thought in command of everything and conscientiously implementing chairman mao's proletarian policies and have accumulated rich experience in various stages of struggle-criticism-transformation.

the personnel of an anti-aircraft machine gun company of one p.l.a. unit are supporting the left in honan's lankao county in an area of about 50 kilometres. during the past year they have given primary emphasis to the consolidation of the new-born revolutionary political power at various levels. defying hardship and fatigue, they covered every commune and production brigade in the county and helped consolidate the revolutionary committees at various levels, thereby making new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

guided by chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and with the whole situation of the revolution in view, the commanders and fighters of all p.l.a. units undertaking national defence projects and agricultural and side-line production have also done a good job at their own posts in the past year.

the tenth company of the engineering corps on a snowstorm-swept highland, boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, in 1969 carried out construction work amounting to one and a half times that of 1968. the commanders and fighters regarded their worksites as a battlefield and took the rugged surroundings as a good classroom for tempering their will of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they went into construction with a militant spirit and completed a project two months ahead of time.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of the red army fighters who made a forced crossing of the tatu river during the long march in the thirties, the commanders and fighters of the "tatuho company" of a p.l.a. kwangchow unit have used mao tsetung thought in fighting nature and, through hard work, have turned a thistle-covered mountain into a granary.

encouraged by chairman mao's latest instructions and the

new year's day editorial, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters are determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher and carry forward the army's glorious revolutionary tradition. in the spirit of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are exerting greater efforts to make the army still more revolutionized and militant and are always on the alert to defend the socialist motherland.

PLA

Outstanding PLA Hostel on Snow-Covered Plateau in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 28, 1970)

ten representatives of the damshung hostel of the chinese people's liberation army stationed on a plateau in northern tibet have had the honour of being received by the great leader chairman mao over the past decade or more. the hostel has been cited as a "four good" unit for eight consecutive years and awarded the title of honour -- "red flag hostel".

the hostel has been honoured because its staff members persist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and always fulfil their fighting tasks well by displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

the hostel is located on a plateau 4,300 metres above sea level, where the air is rarefied. it is bitter cold and the weather is capricious.

showing infinite loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, some p.l.a. men set up the hostel in 1955. they then had only two kitchen knives, two cauldrons and six tents. since then the hostel communist party branch committee has never slackened its efforts to lead the staff in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. under its leadership, the commanders and fighters constantly strengthen the revolutionization of their thinking, using the three constantly read articles by chairman mao as their weapon. determined to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are forging ahead courageously.

liu tien-chien, head of the hostel, is in his forties. when he came to work on the plateau more than ten years ago, he made up his mind to make revolution all his life on the plateau. always trying hard to apply what he has learned in study, he takes the lead in doing everything, getting up early and going to bed very late.

political commissar liu wen-chieh is a pace-setter in the living study and application of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. he never worries about his poor health. very often he works late at night along with the fighters. the fighters praise him for his boundless loyalty to chairman mao, for his determination to take root on the snow-capped mountain and for his high revolutionary enthusiasm.

the cadres set good examples for all the fighters at the army hostel. the fighters, too, love the plateau and see their work as part of the revolution.

chang wu-nung, a communist party member and head of the mess crew, where he has worked ever since he joined the army in 1964, is known for his whole-hearted service to the troops passing through.

new fighter li hsiu-chung is known for his living study and application of the three constantly read articles in promoting his ideological revolutionization. busy from dawn to dusk, he makes bean curd. his hands are often blistered and bleeding, but he never complains. he wrote in his diary: "i'm making bean curd for the revolution. the harder the work the happier i am."

the party branch has guided the fighters in running the army hostel in line with chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and arduous struggle. they roundly criticized the fallacies spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching. carrying forward the army's glorious revolutionary tradition of "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands", the fighters have not been deterred by the unfavourable natural conditions from making big efforts to develop farm production and side-occupations. this has ensured ample food supplies for the army hostel.

the army hostel sends fighters every spring to break ice and catch fish in nam tso lake some 60 kilometres away. to reach there, the fighters have to cross the 5,200-metre nigh nyenchintangla range and pass through more than 40 kilometres of swamps. these strenuous expeditions have made many fighters dizzy and others suffer from snow-blindness. but chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" encourages them to keep pressing forward. singing revolutionary songs, they advance in spite of biting wind. they have caught 49 tons of fish during the past three years. the troops passing through are thus able to eat delicious stewed fish with brown sauce on the tibetan plateau.

very few people grew vegetables in the damshung area because strong wind, snow, frost and hailstorms are common in the locality. the heroic p.l.a. men were determined to grow them there. they grew vegetables one year in spring, which were thriving when frost suddenly struck, nipping them in the bud.

the fighers said: "we'll try again. we revolutionary fighters can beat the elements." the vegetables gave shoots again, only to be crushed by hail this time. the unyielding fighters planted a third time, and eventually reaped a good crop of twenty tons on less than a hectare of newly-reclaimed land. to expand vegetable production they reclaimed another hectare or more last year.

so that the hostel has fuel some comrades climbed mountains 5,000 metres above sea level and gathered 50 tons of firewood. in doing this they also tempered their revolutionary will.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." comrades of

the hostel always bear this great teaching in mind and work heart and soul for troops passing through.

as it is very cold on the plateau, motor caravans find it difficult to start their vehicles in the morning. comrades of the hostel built a tank which supplies hot water for starting the machines. the drivers said: "comrades of the hostel think of our needs."

the hostel's fighters work in shifts round the clock and are ready to serve passers-by at any time. passing troops praise the hostel as "a cozy home".

it is not just a hostel where troops stay overnight. it is a propaganda station for mao tsetung thought. over the years the fighters of the hostel have propagated chairman mao's instructions among the passers-by. they have also organized mao tsetung thought propaganda teams which tour the grasslands and help the poor herdsmen study and apply mao tsetung thought. the teams also help the herdsmen in their revolutionary mass criticism. together the armymen and the herdsmen contrast the sufferings in the past with their present happy life. this has strengthened the ties between the army and the local people.

EXEMPLARY PLA MAN

Fighter with An Iron Will Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 28, 1970)

lin ching-chun, a new recruit of a frontier guard unit, is described as a "fighter with an iron will nurtured by mao tsetung thought". guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, this young communist showed remarkable revolutionary doggedness in overcoming the difficulties caused by the loss of a leg, and returned to his fighting post.

nineteen-year-old lin ching-chun was born in a worker's family which lost three members in the man-eating old society. it was the people's army led by chairman mao that liberated the rest of the family from the depths of suffering. the misery his class suffered in the past remains vivid in lin ching-chun's memory, and he cherishes an infinite love for our great leader chairman mao.

determined to "carry the gun all his life in the interests of the revolution", lin ching-chun joined the people's army last spring.

braving severe cold when the temperature dropped to more than 20 degrees below zero, lin ching-chun carried out missions in deep snow several nights on end. he met with an accident and was seriously injured. after being sent to hospital, he had to have his left leg amputated.

lin ching-chun had only been in the army for a month. he now faced a severe test. his thoughts ranged far and wide. he thought of chairman mao's brilliant teaching: "political

power grows out of the barrel of a gun." he recalled the three happy occasions on which he had seen our great leader chairman mao during the great cultural revolution. he made up his mind to surmount every difficulty and to do everything possible to return to his fighting post as soon as possible.

despite the pain he was in, he studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles over and over again, to arm himself with mao tsetung thought.

the political instructor came to see lin in hospital on behalf of the party branch of his company. lin said: "chairman mao teaches: 'wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice'. shedding blood in defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is my greatest happiness. as soon as my wound is healed, i'll go back to the army and carry on with the fighting tasks chairman mao has given us."

before the stump of his leg was entirely healed, lin ching-chun began practising walking with the help of crutches, behind the backs of the doctors and nurses. because the blood circulation was not normal in the stump the blood gathered in the artery near the amputation. the pain was unbearable, but he went on practising. the first time he managed to walk round the ward, he could not suppress his feelings and shouted: "i can walk again exclamation i will soon be back in the army once an artificial leg is fitted on exclamation"

but the surgeon told him it would take at least three months before he could wear an artificial leg because of the atrophy of the muscle of the stump. lin ching-chun replied: "i'll do as much exercise as i can in the spirit of seizing the day, seizing the hour, so that i can return to the army as early as possible".

whenever he had nothing to do, he sat on the bed and knocked his leg with a piece of wood to strengthen it. the flesh just growing over the stump was very thin. every knock was very painful and the sweat rolled down his face. but because of his persistent effort, the atrophied muscle gradually grew strong. in only two months after amputation, the wound was healed and he could be fitted with an artificial leg.

when responsible members of the revolutionary committee of the prosthesis factory and of the hospital and the workers brought an artificial leg for lin ching-chun and strapped it on, he was very excited and shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

with a burning desire to return to his fighting post, he practised walking more eagerly than ever and more strictly according to the needs of actual fighting. early in the morning on the day after he had been fitted with the artificial leg he went out and climbed a mountain, walking a distance of more than two kilometres. by the time he was half way up, the stump was very sore but he quickened his pace and finally got to the top.

going down was harder. the stump of his leg could not control his artificial foot. he fell again and again but pulled himself up immediately each time. he persevered in using his artificial leg and soon was able to walk for four kilometres

at a stretch on mountain paths and carry a load of dozens of kilogrammes on a shoulder pole.

because of the way he had been nurtured by mao tsetung thought, lin ching-chun triumphed over his disability through sheer will power. it was not long before he returned to his army unit and, alongside his comrades-in-arms, stood firm at his post in defence of our great motherland.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

Pace-Setter in Continuing Revolution--Heroism of Liu Sheng, Chairman of a Northeast China Mill Revolutionary Committee

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 28, 1970)

a disabled ex-p.l.a. man liu sheng, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kirin lubricant mill, kirin province, northeast china, has been warmly praised by revolutionary masses as an exemplary pace-setter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, he has led the workers to have changed a neighbourhood workshop equipped only with three cauldrons into a thriving socialist enterprise through self-reliance and hard work.

"although lacking feet, i want to take the revolutionary road; although lacking hands, i want to sail against the wind"

liu sheng bitterly hated the old society where he was a poor and oppressed worker. his father died a bitter death being crushed in a factory accident. liu sheng also worked in a factory from his boyhood.

on the liberation of his town in 1948, he joined the people's liberation army. during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, he, as a chinese people's volunteer, proved himself a brave soldier of iron in the fighting. he was seriously wounded in battle and lost both his feet and his hands.

liu sheng was then confronted with a new test: to lie down and be looked after by the government or to continue to work for the party. as he lay in bed, he looked at the portrait of chairman mao and thought deeply about chairman mao's great teaching "carry the revolution through to the end", which gave him inexhaustible strength. he told himself "although i am disabled, i want to go forward along the road of revolution." he tried to use the stump of his thumb to write and to dress and feed himself. as soon as his persistent efforts to use a pen were successful he expressed his infinite love and deep feeling for chairman mao, by writing "long live chairman mao exclamation" in bold characters.

shortly afterwards the hospital got him a pair of artificial legs. so that he might continue to make revolution he put all his energy into walking with them. time and again he fell but he pulled himself up and kept on practising. as soon as he was able to walk without crutches he set his mind on conquering rough mountain paths. the artificial legs rubbed his tender flesh sore and caused the blood to flow but he never uttered a groan or gave up his efforts. when the nurses tried to persuade him to relax his efforts, as they did over and over again, he said with fortitude: "in making revolution we can't walk only on asphalt roads. the the rougher the paths the greater determination i have to walk on them."

when liu sheng left hospital and returned to his home town of kirin some of his friends advised him to take it easy at home but he refused. he also refused to accept the monthly pension for disabled armymen of 100 yuan or so. his only thought was how to continue to make revolution.

a short time afterward the big leap forward movement swept kirin. he went again and again to the party organization and asked to take part. brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm, he said: "the greatest happiness for a communist party member is to work for the party and to follow chairman mao in carrying the revolution through to the end. although i have no feet i am determined to take the revolutionary road; although i have no hands i have set my mind on sailing against the wind exclamation" the party organization finally granted his request and told him to set up an industrial enterprise with twelve people, consisting of the members of families of martyrs and armymen and local residents. from then on, he strode forward from a new starting-point in revolution.

"Lubricate wheels of socialism so they can move faster"

what sort of factory should they set up? liu sheng and other comrades went to visit some big factories. when they saw that these were in need of grease he said joyfully to his comrades-in-arms: "let's set up a lubricant mill to make greas for lubricating the wheels of socialism and helping them to move faster exclamation"

how were they to establish a factory when they had neither a factory building nor equipment? there were great difficulties. liu sheng got other comrades to study again and again chairman mao's great teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and his article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they made up their minds to overcome every difficulty by their own efforts.

led by liu sheng, the comrades put up a mat shed to serve as the factory building and installed three cauldrons as their equipment. when the department in charge proposed helping them solve the problem of wages liu sheng said: "socialist construction needs funds everywhere. we would rather overcome great difficulties ourselves than add any burden to the state exclamation"

guided by the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical

results in building socialism, they worked in this way, starting with three cauldrons.

every day, after work liu sheng always urged the others to go home and rest but he himself did not leave. one day, at dawn when veteran worker liang hung-yu came to the mill he saw liu sheng, with the stumps of his hands, busy stoking the stoves with firewood. he could not help shedding tears as he watched and hastened to join liu sheng.

thanks to liu sheng's personal example, this neighbourhood mill finally turned out lubricating grease. at the very beginning, when they had no super calender, liu sheng led other comrades in rubbing the grease with their hands to eliminate the granules in it. liu sheng churned it with his stumps and carried on even when they bled. thus, in the first year of the mill they produced 360 tons of lubricating grease by hand.

the tighter the blockade by imperialism,
revisionism and reaction, the more
stubbornly we struggle and the
more rapidly we advance

on his advance along the revolutionary road, liu sheng always strives to take ever bigger strides forward and make ever greater contributions to the state.

in the winter of 1965, china needed a high-temperature-resistant lubricating grease. only few capitalist countries could make this product at the time and they tried to blackmail china with high prices and hard terms. liu sheng was furious at this imperialist pressure. he made up his mind to lead the workers in producing this lubricating grease to break the imperialist monopoly.

they had no technical data or equipment for trial-producing this new product. there were many difficulties. liu sheng and tung shih-lin the worker-technician at the mill went to study at scientific research institutes thousands of kilometres away. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi put one obstacle after another in their way. some big-name "authorities" on lubricants did not believe that such a poor mill could do the job and stated categorically: "such a grease cannot be made without importing raw materials and equipment exclamation"

liu sheng pondered over the problem. he thought, "can't we walk without bowing to foreign bourgeois conventions?" he was determined that he and the workers should break a new path in the struggle to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards. he said to tung shih-lin: "we must take our own road and make things that today only other countries make by relying on mao tsetung thought and on the masses and by using indigenous methods exclamation"

on his return to the mill, he immediately organized the workers, technicians and cadres to discuss in depth chairman mao's great teaching "be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." he declared: "we are waging a political fight. we are struggling against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. by relying on ourselves, we have built up our mill, starting with only three cauldrons, and we can certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world standards exclamation"

throughout the trial-production, liu sheng made it his business to work alongside the masses. he was to be found wherever difficulties arose. they lacked a surface active agent for their experiments and other factories would not be able to supply it for several months. liu sheng stated: "in making revolution we cannot mark time exclamation" braving wind and snow, he hurried to a fraternal factory more than ten kilometres away and found out what was needed for making the substance. then he joined the workers in the machinery repair workshop in manufacturing the necessary high-precision equipment with an old lathe.

led by liu sheng, the mill finally trial-manufactured the high-temperature-resistant lubricating grease after making 108 experiments. when liu sheng went with workers from the mill to take their product to a factory where it was greatly needed, workers there said with joy: "you have won honour for chairman mao and our socialist motherland exclamation"

liu sheng replied: "the more the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tighten their grip, the harder we'll struggl against them and the faster we'll advance exclamation"

enduring hardship for revolution means happiness;
hard work heightens morale

although the mill has become a thriving enterprise, liu sheng still maintains the style of hard work. he says: "enduring hardship for the revolution means happiness, and hard work heightens one's fighting morale."

in the summer of 1968 the mill undertook to build a railway spur line and it was necessary to carry sleepers from a forest area for the project liu sheng was the first to volunteer and was given the difficult job.

in the forest area, liu sheng climbed high and steep mountain slopes on his artificial legs. even the young workers found the going hard and sweated freely. for liu sheng, of course, the difficulty was much greater. a truck driver advised him to take a rest, but liu sheng said firmly: "we are not simply climbing mountain slopes, but making revolution. if necessary, i'm ready to climb more mountain slopes for revolution." he took a rest only when the truck was fully loaded. when he took off his artificial legs, his stumps were bleeding. the truck driver was moved, saying: "old liu, you were not climbing mountain slopes, you were scaling the ideological heights of making revolution."

he worked for three months to get all the sleepers ready.

although the lubricant mill has made tremendous progress, it preserves to this day the two small low earthen houses which were built during the difficult days when the mill was started. they now house the office of liu sheng and the revolutionary committee.

liu sheng said: "living in the old houses, we are maintaining the tradition of hard work and acting in the spirit of continuing the revolution exclamation"

when the workers walk past these houses, they say: "our old liu has never forgotten how hard it was when we started exclamation"

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu sheng and the masses roundly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. at the same time, he asks for people's opinions and criticism of him with an open mind so that he can follow chairman mao more closely in making revolution. tempered in the cultural revolution, he has heightened his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and enhanced his revolutionary fighting morale. in electing the new general party branch committee, all the party members elected liu sheng to be the secretary. when the revolutionary masses put their most beloved chairman mao badge on his lapel, he was moved to tears. he cheered repeatedly: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

he said: "as long as i still draw breath, i will do my share for the chinese and world revolution exclamation"

INDUSTRY

South China Rectifier Plant Develops Electronics Industry by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 29, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians at the liuchou rectifier plant in kwangsi, south china, have had outstanding achievements in developing the electronics industry.

starting with very simple equipment, the plant has in the past few years made six series of silicon rectifiers totalling more than 100 specifications and six series of complete sets of silicon rectifier equipment of a dozen specifications. in addition, it has successfully trial-produced silicon controlled rectifiers and variable velocity equipment which uses a silicon controlled device.

built in 1966, the factory was then staffed by two skilled workers, three assistant technicians and a group of unskilled young people. the only equipment was a lathe, an old electric welder and a pair of pliers. some stables, bathrooms and hair-dressing rooms were used as factory buildings. however, the workers, armed with mao tsetung thought, defied the difficulties and worked hard to develop the electronics industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

making silicon rectifying elements requires a large amount of special and general equipment. in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the workers did the designing, searched for raw materials and manufactured the elements on their own. as a result of four months of hard work, they succeeded in turning out 15 pieces of main special equipment and some general equipment. as the factory had no special premises to make a vacuum sintering furnace -- the key equipment, they put up a shed and worked there with a fighting spirit. aluminium oxide threaded tubes are indispensable in building the furnace. having no screw-cutting equipment, they pooled their wisdom in making hundreds of experiments

and finally succeeded in trial-producing up-to-standard silicon rectifying elements.

the workers at the liuchou rectifier plant studied chairman mao's brilliant works, such as "on contradiction", "on practice" and the three constantly read articles over and over again, while working hard to build a prosperous socialist enterprise. they persevered in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and roundly denounced such counter-revolutionary trash as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they severely criticized the fallacy that "the electronics industry is a mystery".

chairman mao's great principles on self-reliance and arduous struggle thus take deep root in the workers' hearts. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, the workers defied such difficulties as having neither blueprints nor equipment and developed the factory, from manufacturing silicon elements to the serial production of complete sets of silicon rectifier equipment. in the course of producing covers for the equipment for making silicon rectifiers, the workers used hammers to beat the steel sheets instead of big equipment -- shears and a metal-bending machine. lacking a stabilized variable resistor to test the equipment, they used an old bucket and some resistance wires and several tubes to make it. this indigenous equipment not only met production needs but also saved the state more than 3,000 yuan.

IRRIGATION

A New Way to Irrigate Highlands

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 29, 1970)

the revolutionary people in pucheng county of shensi province, northwest china, have sunk 3,300 pump wells on arid highland, turning 13,333 hectares of dry land into irrigated fields in a little over three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this blazed a new way for irrigating highlands.

the success was achieved with locally-trained technicians and indigenous drilling device in their unflagging efforts to carry out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

most of the farmland in pucheng county lies on the arid plateau on the northern bank of the wei river. the area was frequently hit by drought in pre-liberation years when great numbers of poor and lower-middle peasants starved to death. the local people longed for wells to provide water, but this remained a dream in the man-eating old society.

after liberation, the pucheng people set out to search for water sources and sink wells in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "irrigation... is the lifeblood of agriculture". a vigorous mass campaign for sinking wells developed in the great leap forward in 1958. but it was sabotaged and suppressed by the handful of capitalist-roaders in the former county party committee who stubbornly followed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of considering only large, foreign-type projects.

responding to chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the pucheng people resolved to wrest a bumper harvest in 1964 by relying on their own efforts. as they were sinking many wells, the capitalist-roaders came out again, arbitrarily saying: "no well is to be sunk if the water is more than 16 metres underground."

the poor and lower-middle peasants countered flatly: "sinking wells is necessary for irrigation on an arid highland. we'll sink wells as usual even if the water is more than 16 metres underground exclamation" and so they did. by 1965, more than 900 pump wells had been sunk in the county, putting 3,333 hectares of land under irrigation.

in the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in pucheng county seized back the portion of power formerly usurped by the handful of capitalist-roaders. the poor and lower-middle peasants were fired with socialist enthusiasm to sink wells for the sake of revolution. they soon launched a campaign for sinking wells, with the slogan "get water from underground, wrest grain from the arid highland".

in the past, some water conservancy construction "experts" tried to drill a well on the tzuchin highland of the chiachu people's commune. but they failed. from this they concluded that the water table was too low and the geological strata were too rugged to dig a well. thus the highland was declared an impassible "forbidden area". the people of pucheng bravely waged a struggle to transform it. the poor and lower-middle peasants stated firmly: "we are determined to break through the 'forbidden area' so as to beat the drought, irrigate the land and increase grain output to support our motherland."

their determination was supported by revolutionary technicians in the county. they formed a joint well-digging team and started their battle to wrest water from the subsoil of tzuchin highland.

it was the dead of winter and the north wind was howling, but they persisted in working in the well shaft. the deeper they drilled, the more difficulty they had. as the oxygen in the well became less and less, they dug a small shaft nearby as the airway. even women and children were mobilized to take part in the job.

by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants surmounted one obstacle after another and finally dug the first well more than one hundred metres deep on the tzuchin highland. the age-old "forbidden area" was opened and the peasants followed this up by digging more wells.

with the mass movement for digging wells developing vigorously, lack of equipment became a great difficulty. how was it to be overcome? try to get help from the state, or call on the masses to rely on their own efforts?

before the great cultural revolution, the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in pucheng tried strenuously to sell the fallacy of "farming means relying on nature and digging wells means relying on help" to undermine the development of water conservancy construction. the revolutionary masses bitterly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the cultural revolution. they made chairman mao's brilliant instructions on self-reliance and arduous struggle their great driving force for digging wells on the highland.

people who are armed with mao tsetung thought have the greatest fighting power and no difficulty can check their forward advance. the people's communes in pucheng county roused the masses to set up workshops for making cement pipes and poles and organize groups to repair well-sinking devices, all by tapping local resources and using indigenous methods.

in the winter of 1966, 14 members from the chingyao people's commune, each carrying a spade, started a cement pipe workshop in an old temple. they fetched sand from a dry river bed 30 kilometres away, made devices to replace a mixer, and sent people to acquire the technical know-how in other places. thus, they quickly mastered the skill in the course of work, and turned out batch after batch of cement pipes and low-tension electricity poles. this met the need for equipment necessary for sinking wells.

the county's irrigation machinery factory developed from a repair group of four workers. at first, they had neither factory building, technicians, nor equipment. acting in line with chairman mao's teaching, "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution", they built an oven in a three-room shed where they started repairing irrigation machinery with their own hammers and spanners. the group was reinforced by more than 20 commune members as the county's campaign for sinking wells forged ahead. they used three discarded lathes, one welding torch and made a new-type grove-slotting machine out of a discarded friction press. this is how the irrigation machinery factory was brought into being. they began producing well-sinking tools, ensuring the smooth progress of the campaign.

a contingent of water conservancy construction technicians trained by the poor and lower-middle peasants in pucheng grew stronger and stronger in the movemant to dig wells. they were a force both for digging wells and a mao tsetung thought propaganda team. wherever they went, they propagated mao tsetung thought and popularized chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. they modestly learnt from the poor and lower-middle peasants and enthusiastically passed on their technical experience in digging wells and making cement pipes to the commune members. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly call them "our indigenous experts".

Communes in Central-South China Increase Water-Turbine-Pump Irrigation by Self Reliance

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 29, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary people of hsinshao county, hunan province, have dammed up a river for water turbine pumps to irrigate the farmland. grain yield has risen from 2.25 tons per hectare to 6 tons.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, they built 78 stone dams on the 60-kilometre shihma river and installed 197 water turbine pumps, irrigating more than 4,600 hectares. in addition, the water turbines provide power for husking, milling and ginning. many villages in the valley now use electricity for home lighting.

the shihma river, with its low bed and high banks, was not utilized for irrigation before the liberation. the farmland on both sides of the river was subject to frequent droughts. after liberation, the local people tried to make use of the river water on many occasions, but their efforts were blocked by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this explained the failure to bring about a fundamental change in the valley up to 1963.

in 1964, the great leader chairman mao issued his great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the shihma river valley were inspired and resolved to learn from the tachai people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they planned to dam up the river at a number of points and build low-cost water turbine pump stations for irrigation.

at this juncture, a bourgeois technical "authority" in the water conservancy department interfered, asserting: "the heavy silt and small flow of the river rule out the building of dams and the use of water turbine pumps."

the local people, however, flatly rejected this. acting on chairman mao's teaching "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it", they organized a "three-in-one" surveying group consisting of experienced peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians to gather first-hand data about the terrain, water resources and rainfall along the shihma river. their findings proved that dams could be built at many points on the river and that water turbine pumps could be installed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the basin of the shihma river launched a fight to harness the river. on the basis of self-reliance they accumulated funds and made equipment themselves. they said: "with mao tsetung thought, we dare to fight the elements and the class enemy. we shall surmount any difficulty however great exclamation"

in november 1967, when they established a water turbine pump station, they had to build a reinforced concrete aqueduct ten metres high and 220 metres long to lead the water up the mountains. but they then had neither technicians nor equipment. some people with conservative ideas did not believe that barefoot peasants could build so big an aqueduct.

the only technician they had at the work-site was an educated young man who had had half a month's technical training at the county seat. this young man worked alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants with a will. they made a wooden machine for bending steel wire that raised efficiency a dozen times. soon they had finished the conduit and the reinforced concrete piles.

now the problem was: how to hoist the long and heavy piles and plant them at equal heights over a distance of 200 metres when they did not have any machinery? and how would they lift the more than one-ton conduit and make it rest on the piles? some people thought that they should ask for a crane. but the poor and lower-middle peasants would not do this. they said: "let's rely on ourselves and use indigenous methods exclamation"

this touched off a technical innovations campaign with everybody taking part. the commune members made a simple crane which hoisted the conduit section by section. the whole work was soon finished.

with the hard work of the commune members and revolutionary cadres, in the shihma river basin are now dotted with water turbine pump stations. they pumped water into the network of irrigation canals and ditches crisscrossing the hills and the farmland, connecting more than 3,000 wells and small-sized reservoirs. as a result, the terraced fields of seven people's communes are irrigated by gravitation. drought in the basin is a thing of the past. the people cheer: "long live chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" "long live the spirit of self-reliance exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Embassy in Afghanistan Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 29, 1970)

the chinese embassy in afghanistan gave a film reception here yesterday evening.

the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the reception.

present at the reception were officials of the afghan ministry of foreign affairs and ministry of information and culture.

diplomatic envoys of some countries in kabul were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Leaders Acclaim Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1970)

leaders of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) have ardently praised the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's brilliant statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism on the sixth anniversary of its publication, according to a tokyo report.

seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that chairman mao's 1964 statement has been deeply engraved in the minds of the japanese people. he said: "chairman mao's statement has always encouraged us to march forward in difficult circumstances."

under the guidance of chairman mao's statement, miyazaki said, the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle has been surging forward and the japan-china friendship movement has been advancing incessantly. he said: "we will unite with the chinese people, unite with the people of the asian countries, unite with the people throughout the world, resolutely struggle against imperialism and revisionism, and make 1970 a year of great victories."

kie saito, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) recalled the victorious development of the japanese people's patriotic

struggle against u.s. imperialism since the publication of chairman mao's statement, and rejoiced over the fact that the japanese people have found mao tsetung thought, the powerful ideological weapon, in the course of their struggle.

she said: in our new struggles in line with the current situation, we realize more profoundly that the thesis made by chairman mao six years ago is entirely correct. at the same time, we are deeply aware of the need to take mao tsetung thought as our guidance, continue to unite with every force that can be united, closely unite with the chinese people and, in coordination with the struggle of the people of asia and the world, drive u.s. imperialism completely and thoroughly out of japan.

saito expressed the determination to fight for japan's independence, democracy, peace and neutrality so as to repay for chairman mao's encouragement to, expectations of and confidence in the struggle of the japanese people.

Japanese Friends Hail Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1970)

on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", many japanese friends have held meetings or forums, contributed articles to progressive newspapers or given interviews to progressive news agencies, while many friends of progressive organizations in japan have issued statements, to express their deep respect and love for the great leader chairman mao, according to tokyo reports.

to celebrate the sixth anniversary of chairman mao's statement, the editorial board of a progressive japanese newspaper prominently frontpaged a photograph of the great leader chairman mao two days earlier, reprinted the full text of chairman mao's statement and published an editorial ardently praising the great significance of chairman mao's statement.

many japanese friends re-studied chairman mao's statement. reviewing their heroic and dauntless struggles in the 1960's and looking to the bright future, they enthusiastically praised chairman mao's statement as a "brilliant statement indicating the orientation of the japanese people's revolutionary struggle and demonstrating chairman mao's boundless confidence in the japanese revolutionary people and his powerful support for them." "the great leader chairman mao's statement is an immortal historic document of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, a programme for the japanese people's revolution and a beacon for the japanese nation to win independence and liberation," they added.

cherishing boundless love for chairman mao, a 72-year-old peasant in yamaguchi prefecture made light of the hardship involved to take part in a meeting marking the sixth anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's statement. he said at the meeting: "the traitorous sato government imported large volumes of u.s. surplus agricultural products and ordered the reduction of the acreage for rice planting. large numbers of peasants were thus compelled to leave their

villages and their families became disrupted. just as chairman mao has pointed out, u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation. it is likewise the sworn enemy of the japanese peasants. we must follow the teaching of chairman mao and struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries through to the end."

an 18-year-old high school student spoke cheerfully after studying chairman mao's statement: "chairman mao has pointed out to the japanese nation the orientation of advance and he has spoken our minds." she expressed the determination to use mao tsetung thought as the guide in future struggles and participate actively in the struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

a teacher named tomida, who had been dismissed from school by the reactionary japanese authorities for presenting his pupils with the red treasured book "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", told a correspondent: "i did not succumb to the pressure of the reactionaries. the great call of chairman mao's statement imbued me with boundless courage and strength and inspired me to struggle against the enemy."

fujii, actor of a progressive art troupe in japan, said: "chairman mao's statement is not only a call to oppose u.s. imperialism but also a blow to soviet revisionism. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism are jackals of the same lair and the common enemies of the people throughout the world." "the people of the world will rally to the great call of chairman mao and fight to defeat u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism," he said.

many japanese friends said in their statements that they were immensely inspired by the following two teachings of chairman mao:

-- "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."

-- "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation"

they said that these two teachings "are great militant calls to the japanese people and the people of the whole world and are a tremendous encouragement to the japanese people who are striving for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality." they expressed the determination to follow chairman mao's great call to strive for greater victories in the anti-u.s. struggle of a still bigger scale in 1970.

Organ of JCP (Left) Hails Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1970)

the "people's star", organ of the japanese communist party (left), in an editorial on january 26 warmly hailed the sixth anniversary of the publication of the "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism" issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, according to a tokyo report.

the editorial said at the very beginning, "the statement issued by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the people of the world, on january 27, 1964, is an immortal historic document of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it is lighting up the japanese people's path to liberation and is a source of infinitely great inspiration for the japanese proletariat and revolutionary people."

the editorial added: the revolutionary japanese people are carrying out a persistent struggle against the aggressive policy of u.s. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the japanese reactionaries, a struggle never known before in its breadth, depth and intensity. the japanese people's struggle is sweeping forward with the momentum of a landslide.

it pointed out that the development of the struggle of the japanese proletariat and revolutionary people is a success of the great mao tsetung thought. mao tsetung thought is the sharp weapon of the japanese people in their victorious struggle against u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries as well as against modern revisionism. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the struggle of the japanese proletariat against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and against miyamoto revisionism has steadily embarked on the road toward victory.

the editorial said that comrade mao tsetung's great statement was issued at a time when the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. movement was experiencing a new high tide in the wake of their struggle against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" in 1960. the statement enthusiastically supported the struggle of the japanese proletariat and revolutionary people and clearly indicated to the japanese people the road to free themselves from the rule of u.s. imperialism and the traitorous reactionaries and to win liberation. chairman mao's statement is inspiring the proletariat and the masses of people in japan to rise up in struggle, dealing heavy blows at u.s. imperialism, the traitorous reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist renegade clique and driving panic into their hearts.

the editorial said: chairman mao's statement has pointed out: "ever since the end of world war ii, japan has been subjected to u.s. imperialist political, economic and military oppression." the statement has noted: "not only have the u.s. imperialists oppressed the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, religious circles and medium and small entrepreneurs of japan, they have also brought many big japanese entrepreneurs under their control, interfered in japan's foreign policy and treated japan as a dependency." the statement has pointed out very explicitly: "u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation." all these have clearly expressed what thousands upon thousands of

the japanese people want to say; they have drawn a clear distinction between the enemies and the friends and pointed out that who must be united in order to defeat the enemies.

after quoting chairman mao's statement that "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long", the editorial said that this has expressed the aspirations of millions of the japanese people for national independence.

chairman mao has pointed out in his statement: "the last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism." this has pointed out the concrete road of struggle for the japanese people to win victory and clearly expressed the genuine desire of thousands upon thousands of the japanese people, the editorial said.

the editorial pointed out: chairman mao has specifically prescribed the strategy of forming an international united front against u.s. imperialism by the people of the world and clearly told us that so long as the people of japan and the rest of the world unite in struggle, they will be able to drive u.s. imperialism out of japan, asia and other parts of the world.

chairman mao's statement has become our great political and ideological weapon with which to defeat the miyamoto revisionist clique and seize victory, the editorial said.

it continued: at present, the capitalist system is beset with a most profound new general crisis. both u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries are in political crises. they have further colluded with each other by issuing a "joint communique" in an attempt to step up the revival of japanese militarism, intensify their plot to tie the japanese people more tightly to the u.s. war chariot and intensify their exploitation, plunder and political persecution of the japanese people. this has brought about an upsurge of the revolutionary people's struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. it proves that the analysis made by chairman mao in his great statement is very correct. at the same time, it proves clearly that the road pointed out by chairman mao in his statement is the only road for the japanese people to win victory.

Leaders of Progressive Japanese Organizations Hails Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1970)

leaders of a number of progressive japanese organizations have issued statements to chinese correspondents enthusiastically hailing the sixth anniversary of the publication of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", according to a tokyo report.

bon shiraishi, chairman of the japan committee of afro-asian writers and standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said that the japanese workers, peasants, students and intellectuals gain greater courage and inspiration in their struggle against u.s. imperialism as they restudy chairman mao's statement published six years ago.

he said that the imperialists and reactionaries will never go against the logic: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom". we must form a broad united front, raise our vigilance still higher and completely smash their schemes for aggression and war.

shosaku itai, secretary general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, said: chairman mao has taught us: "who are our enemies? who are our friends? this is a question of the first importance for the revolution." through the tortuous and complicated course of their anti-u.s. struggle in more than 20 years since the war, particularly through their struggle against imperialism and revisionism in the latter part of the 1960's, the japanese people have come to realize more deeply the distinction between our enemies on the one side, and our friends and ourselves on the other. it is precisely the famous statement of chairman mao supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism that has guided the japanese people on this most important question of the japanese revolution.

itai added: the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "ever since the end of world war ii, japan has been subjected to u.s. imperialist political, economic and military oppression. not only have the u.s. imperialists oppressed the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, religious circles and medium and small entrepreneurs of japan, they have also brought many big japanese entrepreneurs under their control, interfered in japan's foreign policy and treated japan as a dependency. u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation." itai held that to regard or not to regard u.s. imperialism as the most ferocious enemy of the japanese nation is a touchstone distinguishing the genuine marxist-leninists from the false ones.

th: recent heroic struggle of the okinawan people, he noted, has raised the curtain of the japanese people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle in 1970. this struggle clearly indicated the orientation of the japanese people's struggle in the 1970's. undoubtedly, the japanese people will make greater achievements in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the japanese reactionaries, in this decade.

kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan journalists league, pointed out: at the very beginning of the struggle in the 1970's, we greet the momentous date of the sixth anniversary of the publication of the great leader

chairman mao tsetung's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism". chairman mao's statement has given boundless inspiration to the japanese people who are struggling for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and has pointed out the orientation of their struggle and the hope of victory. this statement, issued at the time of the open polemics between mao tsetung thought and modern revisionism headed by khrushchov, has conveyed chairman mao's warm, comradely regards and support to the japanese people. thanks to chairman mao's encouragement and support, we japanese people are able to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and its follower, the japanese reactionaries, to wage a resolute struggle against the miyamoto revisionists and to shoulder part of the task in the international united front against imperialism and revisionism.

iioka talked at length on the excellent world situation that "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily" and pointed out that china, under the leadership of great chairman mao, has attained victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and become a powerful anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist bulwark, and is giving boundless encouragement to the struggles of the people of all countries.

in an attempt to realize their ambitions, he said, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics and stepping up their preparations for wars of aggression. eisaku sato, chieftain of the japanese reactionaries, recently held secret talks with nixon and took the initiative to act as u.s. imperialism's gendarme in asia. this laid bare their wild attempt to launch aggression against the people of various asian countries.

iioka said: the great leader chairman mao has issued this great call: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" this points out to the people the world over the orientation of their struggle. as journalists, we must go all out to expose the dual tactics of the enemy, rally ever wider sections of the japanese people to take part in the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle, closely unite with the chinese people, the peoples of the asian, african and latin american countries and unite with the people of the whole world to defeat u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reactionaries exclamation .

masayuki yasui, who is responsible for the toho bookstore, said: chairman mao's statement which shows distinctly who are the friends and who are the foes of the japanese people and points out the correct orientation of the japanese people's struggle according to marxist-leninist class analysis is a most militant clarion call. it embodies chairman mao's boundless confidence in and powerful support to the japanese people.

yasui said: the "joint communique" issued by sato, chieftain of the japanese reactionaries, and nixon last november showed clearly that the sato government is a loyal agent of u.s. imperialism in asia and has become a gendarme for u.s. imperialist aggression in asia.

yasui emphatically pointed out that under such circumstances, it is of exceptionally important significance to study conscientiously once again this statement made by chairman mao. chairman mao's statement has lit up the road of advance for the japanese people. if the japanese people waged struggle by closely following this orientation, they will certainly be able to overthrow the rule of u.s. imperialism and its running dog, the japanese reactionaries.

yasui said: chairman mao recently issued the great militant call to the people of the world to oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism. we japanese people must respond to chairman mao's great call, unite closely and struggle shoulder to shoulder with the 700 million great chinese people to oppose the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the japanese reactionaries to unleash aggression in asia.

yasui finally expressed the belief that the japanese people can undoubtedly drive u.s. imperialism out of their own soil and that the japanese people's aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality will surely be realized.

PHILIPPINES

New Storm of Patriotic Anti-US Struggle Surges in Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1970)

a new storm of the people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism is sweeping rapidly and violently across the philippines, according to press reports from manila.

more than 100,000 workers, peasants, students, youth and other patriots held mass rallies and demonstrations in more than 20 cities throughout the philippines on january 26. they launched heroic attacks on u.s. imperialism and its philippine agents, bringing the surging patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the philippine people to a new high. this wave of demonstrations was launched closely after that held earlier this year to oppose u.s. imperialist deputy chieftain agnew's nefarious activities in the philippines. it manifested once again that the philippine people are rapidly awakening.

on january 26 when the philippine congress held its opening session in manila, some 60,000 workers, students and youth, holding high numerous placards, gathered in front of the congress building and held mass rallies and demonstrations. inscribed on many of the placards were revolutionary slogans. many speakers at the rallies strongly protested against u.s. imperialist aggression, denounced the "constitution" now in force, concocted exclusively by the u.s. colonialists and demanded the dismantling of the u.s. military bases in the country. they pointed out that in the philippines now, the handful of the u.s. imperialists, feudal landlords, comprador and bureaucrat-capitalists are ruling the broad masses of the people tyrannically and exploiting them cruelly. the philippine reactionary authorities have adopted economic policies detrimental to the interests of the people and thrown them into an abyss of sufferings. many students vehemently protested against the reactionary philippine authorities for carrying out under the direction of u.s. imperialism an

intensified political persecution of the people and patriotic organizations at home. at the rallies many workers and students shouted at the top of their voice "revolution exclamation revolution exclamation" and other patriotic anti-u.s. slogans.

some philippine patriotic organizations and student organizations issued statements or manifestoes calling on the philippine students, workers and peasants to unite and form a staunch united front to overthrow imperialism and the feudal system and carry the philippine revolution through to the end.

frightened by the stormy struggle of the people, the reactionary philippine authorities called out 7,000 fully armed troops and police to suppress the demonstrators sanguinarily. despite the use of carbines, clubs and hoses spurting poisonous liquids, the reactionary troops and police failed to break the columns of the demonstrators. fearing no brute force and giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win victory, the demonstrators fought valiantly against the reactionary troops and police with bottles, stones and sticks for two hours. they made several charges at the reactionary chieftains and destroyed their vehicles.

this furious wave of mass demonstrations on such a large scale has reflected the philippine people's ever mounting discontentment and indignation against u.s. imperialism and the reactionary philippine authorities. due to the ruthless plundering and oppression by u.s. imperialism, the industrial and agricultural production of the philippines has been dropping steadily, prices are soaring, and there is no guarantee for the people's livelihood. at present, out of the philippine population of more than 30 million, two and a half million people are unemployed and 70 per cent of the peasants are landless, battling against the perpetual threat of starvation. where there is oppression, there is resistance, and the harder the oppression, the fiercer will be the resistance. the philippine people are in a state of new awakening. whatsoever suppressive and deceptive measures u.s. imperialism and the reactionary philippine authorities may resort to, they can in no way obstruct the advance of the broad masses of the people.

THAILAND

US Imperialism Steps Up Control Over, Aggression Against Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1970)

in the disguise of giving "aid", u.s. imperialism is tightening its control over thailand so as to intensify its suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of thailand and other southeast asian countries and its massacre of these people, according to a bangkok report. in order to attain this criminal aim, u.s. imperialism has since 1962 given the traitorous thanom clique of thailand "aid" amounting to more than 1,000 million u.s. dollars as revealed by a u.s. news agency recently.

as admitted by the u.s. news agency, 759 million u.s. dollars were given in the name of "economic aid" by u.s. imperialism to the thanom clique since 1962 and much of this was used to build "six air bases that the u.s. air force has used" to bomb the democratic republic of viet nam and

laos. another air base that has not been activated so far, "an airfield for the thai airforce academy, communications networks and roads also were constructed with it."

"this figure does not include the u.s. military's direct imports of equipment for its own use, such as aircraft, vehicles, weapons and ammunition," the agency said. "to the 759 million dollars can be added 495 million dollars given thailand since 1962 under the u.s. military aid agreement."

it confessed further that "this aid" "included fighter planes, trucks, jeeps, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, helicopters, supplies and training" for the reactionary armed forces of thailand. it added that "hawk anti-aircraft missiles will be supplied to thailand under this program later this year."

apart from this, u.s. imperialism has given the thanom clique another 362 million u.s. dollars in "aid" since 1962 "administered through the agency for international development", and "this program lays heavy emphasis on strengthening the thai police force. it has supplied arms, patrol cars, radios and gasoline."

the u.s. news agency conceded: "the economic program is one of the largest of its kind outside south viet nam". one of its main aims is to suppress the people's armed struggle.

with the service rendered by the traitorous thanom clique, u.s. imperialism has steadily turned thailand into its colony. at present, tens of thousands of u.s. aggressor troops are stationed in thailand. u.s. imperialism has more than 60 important military bases and installations in the country. u.s. aggressor troops, riding roughshod in thailand, shot thai people at random, violated and assaulted thai women and committed all kinds of outrageous crimes. all this has aroused strong resistance from the broad masses of the people in the country. though u.s. imperialism has stepped up the arming of the reactionary thai troops in a vain attempt to suppress the armed struggle of the thai people, the flames of this revolutionary struggle are raging more and more furiously. as the "voice of the people of thailand" has correctly pointed out: the intensified collusion between the united states and the thanom clique to avert their failure shows up their nature as paper tigers. no matter how frantically they struggle on, they cannot save themselves from their inevitable destruction.

US

150,000 US General Electric Workers Persevere in Strike for Three Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1970)

some 150,000 workers of the u.s. general electric company, with the wide support of workers in other trades and progressive students, have broken through all kinds of obstructions and sabotages by the reactionary forces and scab union and persevered in strike for three months, according to reports from washington.

the big strike reflects in miniature the furious struggle of the u.s. working class against the ruthless exploitation and oppression by the monopoly capitalist class.

general electric is not only one of the biggest u.s. monopoly enterprises, but also one of the most important u.s. ammunition monopoly groups. before world war two, it worked in close league with the krupp corporation, the big armament monopoly group in fascist germany. at present it actively serves u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression and war. it was the second highest ammunition order receiver among the u.s. monopoly enterprises last year. it made engines for airplanes used by u.s. imperialism for bombing raids on viet nam. it built on contract the runways of many u.s. imperialist airfields in thailand and laos. it has branch plants and subsidiaries in 25 countries and areas throughout the world which exploit the local working people ruthlessly. for instance, the g.e. plant in india pays the workers an average wage of 6 u.s. cents an hour.

general electric has more than 200 plants in the united states and controls, through its directors, about 75 other corporations, exploiting the broad masses of workers ruthlessly. from 1967 to 1969, the profit general electric grabbed from the workers exceeded two thousand million dollars, or an average of 14,000 dollars from every worker. it adopted harsh regulations to enhance its oppression of the workers. leaflets distributed by striking g.e. workers revealed that "the work at g.e. is hard, monotonous and the pay is low" and "there is never an end to being pushed harder and harder for more production -- day after day, week after week, year after year."

coupled with soaring prices and exorbitant taxes, the life of the broad masses of the american workers has become more and more impoverished. in chicago, for example, where general electric has more plants than in other cities, income tax has gone up recently by order of the state government and the city authorities are planning to increase taxes. commodity prices there have climbed steadily together with rises in water and electricity rates, bus and other transportation fares. a g.e. striking worker said, "people have to fight now, you can't put up with this." this remark of an ordinary worker reflects the feeling of the broad masses of the american workers.

it was under these circumstances that some 150,000 g.e. workers rose to strike on october 27 last year. during the strike, the g.e. authorities tried to sabotage it by every dirty means. through court injunctions it tried to ban the workers' strike, ban large-scale picket lines, and ban students and people of other strata from supporting the striking workers. it employed scabs and forced non-production staff to carry on production. it tried to disrupt workers' unity by making use of the differences of opinion among the workers to sow discord. by means of various propaganda machines it attempted to whip up "a return to work" campaign. in some places it sent hooligans to provoke the striking workers by brute force. the scab union bosses coordinated in every way with the monopoly capitalists' sabotaging activities.

fearing no threat by brute force and refusing to be taken in by honeyed words, the 150,000 striking workers have closely united as one and persevered in strike after defeating all the schemes of the monopoly capitalists and their lackeys. in defiance of court injunctions, they set up picket lines in front of many g.e. plants all the time. in burlington, vermont, and in cicero, illionis, the strikers fought fiercely with the police, hooligans

and scabs. in wichita and rochester, workers of other trades organized solidarity committees to support the big strike of the g.e. workers. in boston, people of various strata staged a demonstration at the end of last year to show solidarity with the big strike. in chicago and boston, many university and high school students actively joined the strikers in their picket lines. they distributed leaflets and collected funds on the campuses in support of the strike struggle and sponsored a campaign to boycott g.e. products. 250 students demonstrated at northeastern university in boston yesterday to show their opposition to the interviews conducted by g.e. recruiters on the campus.

the big strike of the g.e. workers has dealt an extremely heavy blow to the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. it has caused g.e. to reduce production by 70 per cent. factories which rely on g.e. for the supply of parts have to stop work or cut back production. u.s. bourgeois news agency reports stated in alarm recently that the big strike has brought a loss of some 2,500 million dollars to u.s. monopoly capital.

Nixon Administration Issues New Notes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1970)

as its financial crisis deepens daily with debts piling up, u.s. imperialism is trying to muddle through by resorting to the suicidal measure of borrowing new debts to pay off old ones, according to a washington report.

the u.s. treasury department announced yesterday that the u.s. government decided to issue new 18-month notes in seeking to refinance 6,800 million dollars worth of government notes maturing in february and march. to attract buyers, it set the interest rate at eight and a quarter per cent, the highest since 1859.

for a long time, the u.s. ruling circles have used wanton issuance of notes as a means to make up for the financial deficit. up to the end of last year, the national debts of the u.s. government surpassed 370,000 million dollars and the annual interest on these debts amounted to 18,000 million dollars. as the notes are maturing, the u.s. ruling circles have to borrow new debts because they are unable to make repayment. one debt has yet to be cleared while another is due. they are head over heels in debt. recently, the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon had to confess gloomily that the u.s. government would run into debt.

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BRANCHES

Party Branch at Yüehshih Production Brigade, Meng Hsien, Leads the Masses To Struggle Against the Class Enemy, Energetically Grasp Class Struggle, and Further Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

> Yüehshih production brigade of Honan was a notoriously backward brigade in the past. By waging constant struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's black line under the leadership of the Party branch, the brigade is able to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and has become one of the advanced units in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the province.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Chengchow, January 22) In the course of penetratingly studying great leader Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year editorial of the Jen min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, the Party branch at Yüehshih production brigade, Ch'engpo commune, Meng hsien, Honan Province, has conscientiously summed up the experience in leading the broad masses of cadres and commune members in grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and in carrying out in the production brigade the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party branch is determined to continue to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines energetically and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside during the new year.

Yüehshih production brigade was a notorious backward brigade in the past. However, during the great proletarian cultural revolution its energetic grasping of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads brought about one victory after another in revolution and production. Under the favorable situation some of the people began to have ideas of peace and lost their vigilance, thinking that the class enemy had "become honest," the brigade was "calm and quiet" and they could sleep in peace. Some of the people lowered their guard against capitalist tendencies.

Aiming at this living idea the Party branch at the production brigade promptly organized the broad masses of cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle" repeatedly. After discussions about the new trends in class struggle in the brigade they realized profoundly that they must not relax their vigilance because the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the roads of socialism and capitalism would remain for a long period of time during the historical period of socialism, and that the only way to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat was to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze skillfully the new characteristics and new trends of class struggle in different periods of time and different circumstances and energetically grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two roads.

Chairman Mao's great theories on classes and class struggle have armed the heads of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in Yüehshih production brigade. They have stepped up their vigilance a hundredfold, remain prepared at all times, take precautions against flattering and sugar-coated shells, repel corruption and remain unchanged in quality. At times of frustration and difficulties they take precautions against the enemy's taking advantage of the situation to launch vicious attacks, and follow the road of socialism firmly. At times when there is difference in opinion within the revolutionary rank and file they take precautions against the enemy's alienation and sabotage and step up solidarity so as to deal with the enemy.

Last autumn a bad element in No. 4 production brigade said to the chief of the production brigade: "The accountant wants to usurp your power." Later he told the accountant: "The brigade chief wants to dismiss you," in an attempt to alienate and create splitting. But cadres in this production brigade saw through the plot of this bad element and worked together with the broad masses of commune members to drag this class enemy out promptly, step up the solidarity within the revolutionary rank and file and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party branch at Yüehshih production brigade also grasped the struggle between the two lines energetically and led the broad masses of commune members to follow the road of socialism with determination. As a result of the influence of the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black stuff of "money in command" which still remained in the heads of some of the cadres, No.6 production brigade concentrated much manpower on subsidiary production during the autumn harvest

last year. This seriously affected agricultural production.

The Party branch at the production brigade pointed out that this phenomenon of "emphasizing subsidiary production and slighting agricultural production" was a kind of capitalist tendency which should be stopped immediately. But there were still people who could not see the point and said: "What is wrong with subsidiary production when it is managed collectively?"

This confused understanding drew the serious attention of the Party branch at the production brigade which immediately held a study class with this question in mind and organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings related to this question. After energetically repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's black stuff such as "money in command" they realized: Although there is only a difference of one word between "with food grain as the key policy" and "with money as the key policy," this difference reflects the struggle between the two lines and the two roads. To give up "with food grain as the key policy" is to give up the socialist general orientation. We must never follow the road of "emphasizing subsidiary production and slighting agricultural production"! In this way cadres in No. 6 production team quickly corrected the orientation and directed the manpower back onto the battle of "three autumns."

The energetic grasping of class struggle and the further heightening of the consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines by the Party branch at Yüehshih production brigade brought about a favorable situation in revolution and production. In this brigade Mao Tse-tung's thought is unprecedentedly popularized, the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of commune members is greatly enhanced, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is incessantly penetrating into greater depth, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated. The production brigade scored a great bumper harvest in agricultural production last year, raised the output of food grains to 850 chin per mow and became one of the advanced units in the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Honan Province.

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Party Branch at Chiehshan Production Brigade, Kueip'ing Hsien Energetically Steps Up Ideological Building of the Party and Uses Chairman Mao's Idea of Continuation of Revolution To Educate the Party Members

- Party members in the production brigade actively played the role of pioneer and model in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

(According to NCNA Nanning, January 22) Following the movement of Party rectification and Party building the Party branch at Chiehshan production brigade, Tawan commune, Kueip'ing hsien, Kwangsi, continued to use Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the heads of the Party members, energetically stepped up the ideological building of the Party, and enabled all the Party members to play a better role of pioneer and model in the three great revolutionary movements.

Striving To Transform World Outlook While Continuing To Make Revolution

The Party branch at Chiehshan production brigade persistently used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the heads of all the Party members and heighten the Party members' consciousness in the continuation of revolution. They incessantly held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types according to the living ideas of the time, organized the Party members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building and the New Party Constitution, and mobilized the Party members to use Chairman Mao's instructions and the provisions of the New Party Constitution to examine themselves, struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, and thoroughly transform their world outlook.

Upon noticing the consecutive bumper harvests in collective production year after year and the production brigade becoming richer and richer, two young Party member cadres in the production brigade thought the working conditions of the cadres in the production brigade should be "improved a bit." So they went ahead and used public funds to buy three bicycles. Upon discovering this the Party branch at the production brigade thought such an act was inconsistent with the principle of operating the people's commune diligently and frugally and was an indication of unwillingness to continue living a life of hardship.

The Party branch grasped this question and conducted open-door rectification. All the Party members were organized to study the New Party Constitution and the "three constantly read articles" and listen to the criticism of the masses humbly. This rectification served as a profound education for the Party members in the continuation of revolution. Many

Party members said: "Our livelihood has become richer but we must not give up the work style of arduous struggle. We must forever preserve the intrinsic nature of the working class, closely follow Chairman Mao to continue to make revolution and make revolution forever." After heightening the understanding the cadres of the production brigade sold the three bicycles and used the money for the development of production.

From then on Party members of this branch imposed stricter requirements on themselves, strived hard to transform their world outlook and incessantly heighten their consciousness of continuation of revolution.

Taking the Initiative in Forging Ahead in the Class Struggle

Chairman Mao taught us: "Party organizations should consist of advanced elements and it should be a vigorous pioneer organization capable of leading the proletariat and revolutionary masses in the struggle against the class enemy." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao and in close association with the new situation and new trends in the class struggle at home and abroad, the Party branch at Chiehshan production brigade conducted a class struggle education for all Party members, mobilized them to take the initiative in writing village and family histories, regularly conducted activities to recall bitterness and think about sweetness and recall bitterness and think about power, and penetratingly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to make the Party members maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, remember class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat firmly and become pioneer fighters leading the revolutionary masses in the struggle against the class enemy.

In one of the production teams there was a landlord element who had not remolded himself well. His sabotage activities were well hidden and some of the masses were deceived. In December last year Chang Ts'ui-e, a woman Party branch member and cadre of the production brigade, won over the daughter-in-law of this landlord element through education and implementation of the policies of the Party and uncovered his vicious activities. Later this landlord element tried to poison her to death. So Chang Ts'ui-o and the Party members in the production brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to smash the counter-revolutionary activities of this landlord element energetically. This incident deeply educated the Party members and the revolutionary masses. They indicated that they wanted to struggle against the class enemy resolutely under the leadership of the Party branch. From then on they penetratingly and persistently developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and dragged out two hidden class enemies.

Taking the Initiative and Carrying the Heavy Load Heroically in the Course of Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

The Party branch at Chiehshan production brigade resolutely and thoroughly implemented great leader Chairman Mao's great instructions "Grasp

revolution, promote production, promote work, promote war preparedness" and educated the Party members to establish the idea of farming for the sake of revolution. By enhancing the thorough revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," energetically grasping revolution and energetically grasping production, Party members in the brigade greatly developed their initiative.

During recent reservoir construction work Communist Party members Kan Ying-shui, Yang Jun-hsing and Kan Yung-shui braved bitter cold to dive under more than one chang of water several times to open the water gate to drain the reservoir. They also led over 400 commune members to deepen the bottom of the reservoir and heighten the dike so as to increase the water storage capacity and expand the area of irrigation.

On the site of land reclamation in Yak'ouch'ung, Communist Party members at Chiehlingp'ien led more than 360 revolutionaries to fight arduously. Rock blasting was a dangerous job, so the Communist Party members took over the job. Transport of large rocks was the heaviest task, so Communist Party members took the initiative to do the work. Led by the Party members, efficiency and quality of farming preparation in this production brigade were improved this year. At present revolution and production in this production brigade are developing rapidly.

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EDUCATED YOUTHS IN RURAL AREAS

Intellectual Youths from Peking Settling in Wuhsiang Hsien Are Determined To Implement the Spirit of the New Year Editorial and Refuse To Return to the City During the Spring Festival So As To Make Revolution Locally

- They actively throw themselves into the movements of struggle-criticism-transformation and winter agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

(NCNA Taiyuan, January 22) The 700-odd intellectual youths from Peking who have settled in Wuhsiang hsien, Shansi Province, have made up their minds not to return to the city during the spring festival but to remain behind to make revolution locally, implement Chairman Mao's important instructions and spirit of the New Year editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, stir up a new upsurge of grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work and promoting war preparation and spend the first revolutionary spring festival of the great 1970's in the countryside.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i, intellectual youths who have settled in Wuhsiang hsien, Shansi Province, have developed vigorous study, discussion and propagandization activities together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the course of study they closely associated their studies with the actual situation and examined themselves. Wang Shu-kung and 11 other intellectual youths from Peking settling in Yangtaowan production brigade, Chiak'uo commune, examined themselves and endeavored to find the difference between themselves and others as they studied and found out that their original idea of "resting during the slack winter season and returning to the city during the spring festival" was inconsistent with the requirements of the New Year editorial. So they issued a revolutionary proposal to all the intellectual youths settling in the hsien calling upon them to stay on their production posts and not to return to the city.

Their proposal received immediate and warm response from the 700-odd intellectual youths from Peking settling in this hsien. In Hsiach'eng production brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, there were eight intellectual youths who had the idea of "taking a break" and were thinking of spending a few days back in Peking during the spring festival. But after studying the New Year editorial and discussing the revolutionary proposal by Wang Shu-kung, etc., they realized that the idea of "taking a break" was wrong and decided not to return to the city during the spring festival so as to make new contribution to the three great rural revolutionary movements.

In this hsien more than 20 percent of the intellectual youths who had come down to the countryside originally wanted to return to the city during the spring festival, but now all of them have changed mind and threw themselves into the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and the movement of winter agricultural production. On the day following their response to the proposal, intellectual youths in Hsiach'eng and Kuk'ou production brigades went down to the construction site together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to blast rocks, carry stone and build Tachai-type fields. Intellectual youths settling in Huaishuyen production brigade humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. From facts in the old peasants' recollection of bitterness and thinking about sweetness and from the good persons and good deeds discovered in the three great revolutionary movements they composed many small-scale theatrical numbers to be performed during the spring festival. The revolutionary act of refusing to return to the city by intellectual youths who had come down to the countryside was warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the hsien.

* * *

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Populous and with Little Land, East China Production Brigade Raises Grain Output by Wide Margin

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 30, 1970)

guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yangtso production brigade in minhou county, fukien province, have done wonders in raising grain output by a wide margin.

this production brigade under the hsiangchien people's commune has little land, an average of one-fortyfifth of a hectare per capita. in line with chairman mao's teaching, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have made class struggle and the struggle between the two lines the key link and resolutely carried out the policy of an overall development of a diversified economy with emphasis on grain. the result was a rapid increase in grain output. since 1965, the production brigade has maintained a per-hectare yield of over 15 tons. this one-time grain-deficient brigade now gives the state 150 tons of grain annually in the form of agricultural tax and sale of surplus grain. at the same time, it has a large amount of collective grain reserves.

rice is the brigade's main crop and grain production went up rapidly after the setting up of agricultural co-operatives, and particularly after the people's communes were formed. even so the brigade's small amount of land and big population remained, and it still did not have enough grain and had to get some 5,000 kilogrammes from the state annually.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres were determined to change this situation. they used chairman mao's materialist dialectics of "one dividing into two" to analyze local conditions, and came to see that the small acreage was an unfavourable factor in developing the locality's grain production, but the big population was a favourable and decisive factor. guided by brilliant mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres criticized the erroneous idea of "no more room for raising grain production" and made up their minds to give first place to grain production so as to grow more than enough grain.

the production brigade members studied the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." they found the key to raising the per-hectare yield of grain through their study. the former rice strain grown in the locality was long-stalked and very sensitive to fertilizer. yields dropped when there was not enough fertilizer and crops would be lodged by a good deal of fertilizer. to solve the problem, they had to replace the strain in use with a stocky one which is less sensitive to fertilizer.

the brigade introduced a stocky variety of paddy rice from another place in 1963. by comparison, the stocky variety grown under the same conditions yielded 1.35 tons more per hectare than the local long-stalked variety. the new variety

was popularized throughout the brigade the following year and the average per hectare yield rose from 8.25 tons in 1961 to 12.74 tons.

in the course of introducing this excellent variety, the brigade formed a contingent of workers made up of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people to carry out scientific farming experiments. experimental groups were set up in every production team and, as a result of their experiments, these groups gained experience and worked out technical measures for the scientific application of fertilizer, irrigation and the prevention and control of plant pests and diseases. in the years that followed, they succeeded in achieving high rice yields that exceeded 15 tons per hectare. despite the effects of a 1969 typhoon, the severest in decades, the brigade still had an excellent rice harvest, with the per hectare yield reaching 16.755 tons.

while grasping grain production as the key link, the brigade also paid attention to the development of side-line production. it grew 21.8 hectares of tea shrubs and 8.6 hectares of citrus fruit trees on reclaimed wasteland. the brigade also raised sheep, cattle and pigs on the hills. these side-line production activities, which afford manure and draught animals, were a powerful support to increased grain production on the brigade's limited acreage.

guided by the great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may seventh" directive, the brigade has embarked on small-scale industry to enlarge the scope of the collective economy. such industry is run in accordance with local conditions and is aimed at supporting agriculture. the brigade is now running a number of small industrial enterprises, which take in food and tea processing, matting, making rice noodles and bricks and tiles. these enterprises have helped increase the collective accumulation for expanded production and thus raised grain output.

the brigade's tremendous achievements in grain production have been made during the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

when the revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade were confidently planning higher 1962 grain yields, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents furiously pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "san tzu yi pao" (note one) and "four freedoms" (note two). the handful of unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, rightists and other bad elements in yangtso seized the opportunity to advocate "going it alone" in farming in a vain attempt to undermine the brigade's socialist collective economy and thwart the poor and lower-middle peasants' plan for more grain production.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "only socialism can save china", the brigade's revolutionary cadres have unswervingly led the commune members forward along the socialist road. yang yi-mu, formerly secretary of the brigade's party branch and now head of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, called many meetings at which the poor and lower-middle peasants recalled their past misery and described their present happiness. they described how they had had to beg for a living in pre-liberation days and how happy they were now. "thanks to chairman mao's wise leadership",

they said, "we, poor and lower-middle peasants, are now able to live a happy life. we suffered greatly in the days of individual farming and we are determined to stick to the socialist road."

encouraged by chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", brigade members in high spirits staged a revolution to tame nature and force it to yield even more grain on a limited acreage. they have had one success after another.

with great revolutionary enthusiasm from the beginning, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres of the brigade have taken an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution which was initiated and being led by the great leader chairman mao. using invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they have mercilessly criticized the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. their consciousness increased by following chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", they have continued to advance steadily and grain output has continued to rise for more than three years.

from their experience in struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the yangtso brigade deeply understand that natural conditions on the land can be changed by man and that man is the decisive factor in developing production. so long as people are armed with mao tsetung thought, grain production will certainly increase steadily.

note one. "san tzu yi pao"
means extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

note two. "four freedoms"
means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprise.

EXEMPLARY PLA MAN

PLA Regimental Commander Defies Hardship and Death

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 30, 1970)

heroic fighters who fear neither hardship nor death are appearing in large numbers in the chinese people's liberation army, as a result of their study and understanding of chairman mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

among them was wang yu-chen, deputy regimental commander of an engineering unit under the sinkiang regional command of the p.l.a. he died a hero's death in trying to rescue one of his comrades-in-arms from a raging mountain torrent, thus creating another song of triumph for mao tsetung thought.

one summer night last year it was pouring with rain. wang yu-chen went to the bank of the river to look at the

flow. he knew from experience that there must be a sudden downpour deep in the tienshan mountains.

back at headquarters, he notified the different companies to be prepared. while he was there the seventh company reported that the river was rising rapidly.

wang himself lost no time in rushing to the seventh company's construction site, and alongside the fighters, he plunged into the heroic fight against the rising water.

seeing one of the fighters carried away by the torrent, wang grabbed a window frame and was about to jump into the river to go to his rescue. several fighters nearby pulled him back, saying: "you are not so young. you mustn't go." wang shouted back: "let me go exclamation we must save people first exclamation"

by then, some other fighters had made ready a raft and were about to jump down onto it. wang wrenched himself free and was the first to land on the raft, giving the order, "two good swimmers come with me and no more". fighter wei shang-ming and deputy political instructor wang yi-chang quickly joined him.

the current swept down with increasing force, reaching a flow of 13 metres per second. as the raft reached the middle of the river, it was carried tens of metres away and went out of control. a big wave hit it and sent it to the bottom of the river. just as the raft came to the surface, a huge piece of rock carried by the torrent crushed it to pieces. wang yu-chen died heroically in the battle against the surging waters.

throughout his 20 or more years in the army, wang yu-chen had held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and closely followed our great leader chairman mao in making revolution. during a battle against the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in 1949, he charged a group of enemy soldiers on his own and took nine captive. he became well known for his bravery. during the production movement in 1952, he led his men in carrying forward the nanniwan spirit of "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands", and fulfilled the task assigned them with flying colours. for this he was awarded an order of merit, second class.

wang's unit staged a swimming exercise in 1956. suddenly the river swelled and the surging waves submerged a dozen or so fighters who were only learning to swim. at this critical moment, wang thought of chairman mao's great teaching: "be more concerned about the party and the masses than about any individual". he plunged into the rapid current and after a tense struggle got the fighters to safety.

it was common practice for wang yu-chen to go to the different companies and work alongside the fighters. whenever there was danger, he was right there giving directions. in 1968, landslips were frequent at the construction site of the seventh company. wang went there and had heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and fighters. he led the men in studying chairman mao's three constantly read articles. he also told them stories of how our revolutionary forerunners bravely overwhelmed the enemy, to encourage them to press ahead despite difficulties. working with indomitable revolutionary heroism, the fighters overcame the trouble caused by landslips and completed the job ahead of schedule.

after being promoted to deputy regimental commander, wang yu-chen always reminded himself of this teaching of chairman mao's: "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution."

he said: "though i have been a member of the communist party for more than 20 years, i forever remain a new recruit on the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." he often joined the men who were cleaning the latrines. the men would say: "commander, it stinks here. let us do it exclamation" but wang would reply: "a bad stink is nothing. on the contrary, it can help one get rid of bureaucracy and prevent the rise of revisionism."

wang yu-chen wrote in his diary: "one serves the people not by giving mere lip-service, but more important in actual struggle. in times of stress, one must be the first to endure hardship; in times of danger, he mustn't think of his own safety but go ahead courageously." wang never failed to live up to his words.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

A Factory Revolutionary Committee Chairman Does Collective Productive Labor Like an Ordinary Worker

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 30, 1970)

wang jui-sen, the chairman of the wunsi silica sand plant in kiangsu province, east china, has persevered in collective productive labour, promoted the revolutionization of her thinking and retained the true qualities of the working class. she often says: "in order to make revolution it is essential to persevere in productive labour; if a cadre does not take part in productive labour he will become revisionist."

she draws inspiration from the workers' criticism of a cadre

one day, when a member of the plant's revolutionary committee went to a workshop, he found that the machine he used to work on was not the same as before. he looked everywhere on the machine for the gate but could not find it. he asked: "where did you move that gate?" the workers said: "you don't often come to work. you don't even know when things have been changed. that machine was renovated long ago." then the workers showed him how the machine now worked.

the workers' criticism of that revolutionary committee member gave wang jui-sen much food for thought. with this problem in mind, she studied again and again chairman mao's teaching "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system".

remembering how some cadres had committed mistakes in the past, she became convinced that the question of cadre participation in productive labour was a major issue having an important bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of

the proletariat. the next day, wang jui-sen studied chairman mao's teachings on this question with other members of the revolutionary committee and they worked out a system whereby members of the revolutionary committee must take part in collective productive labour.

when the system was instituted wang jui-sen was the first to work in the silica sand workshop. knowing that she was not in good health, the workers arranged for her to do some light work but she would not agree to this. she said: "you pay attention to my health. that shows your solicitude for me. but i can't go easy on the remoulding of my ideology. i have come to work in the workshop and am an ordinary worker here. criticize me when i do anything wrong." she offered to do the carrying work which was heavier than other jobs. after a few days she was so tired that she could not straighten her back. she recited to herself chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and kept on working with the workers.

commander at forefront

"comrade wang is both an ordinary worker and commander at the forefront. she is indeed our good leader." the revolutionary workers of the plant praise their revolutionary committee chairman in such words.

one day when wang jui-sen was in the workshop she found that the quality of the product was going down. while doing the work she made a careful and detailed investigation. she detected that the dust suction main air duct was clogged. this increased the dust in the workshop and affected the quality of the work.

the main ten-metre long air duct is sealed. it is very difficult to get inside and clean it. without hesitation wang jui-sen said to other members of the revolutionary committee: "the cadres should undertake heavy tasks. let's clear out the main air duct exclamation" when the comrades took the sealing cover off the main air duct the dust poured out. wang jui-sen rushed forward, unmindful of any danger. the vice-chairman and a representative of the masses took turns to go into the dark and stuffy main air duct. after working hard three hours and more, they cleaned it and thus ensured the normal progress of production.

wang jui-sen later studied this problem with the machinery repair workers and added a device to help remove dust from the main air duct so as to keep production up to first grade.

a suit of work clothes

the regulations of the wuhsi silica sand plant call for the cadres to be given suits of work clothes. wang jui-sen thought that the workers, doing productive labour every day, should receive work clothes. when the administrative workers did productive labour, they could wear old work clothes which the workers had turned back to the factory. this would be helpful in remoulding their ideology and in retaining the true qualities of the working people. she said: "in the old society we had no winter clothing to keep us warm and our grain jars were always empty. we even could not afford wornout clothes. now we are well-fed and well-clothed. the question of work clothes is not merely one of saving some

money. we should wear old ones in order not to be privileged, not to isolate ourselves from the masses and always retain the style of hard struggle." with her taking the lead, the staff members of the revolutionary committee did not take new work clothes from the factory.

COAL MINING

Eighteen Miners in Central China Work Coal Pit by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 30, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, 18 workers in tungshan county, hupeh province, central china, successfully worked a small coal pit in the course of resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

demonstrating complete loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line, they developed the pit entirely by their own efforts without asking the state for a cent over the last nine years. with its equipment now valued at more than 80,000 yuan, the pit turns out 3,500 tons of coal a year for the country's socialist construction.

inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" advanced by chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in tungshan county opened a coal mine in tachayuan in 1958 in an effort to develop local industry. at that time, more than a thousand were working in the mine. just as the revolutionary workers and cadres had got the mine going in full swing, the renegade liu shao-chi took measures to close down many industrial undertakings. his agents in hupeh province thus reduced the number of workers in the mine to about 40.

undeterred by the arrogance of the counter-revolutionary revisionists, the workers who remained declared: "we are resolved to produce coal and be a credit to chairman mao exclamation" after six months of hard work, they cut a hundred-metre-long tunnel through the rock with only picks and chisels, and extracted high-quality bituminous coal.

but, liu shao-chi's agents in hupeh did not take their defeat lying down. wielding the power they had usurped, they directed the capitalist-roaders at lower levels to close down the coal mine in the spring of 1961.

at this critical moment, 18 revolutionary workers of poor and lower-middle peasant origin led by shu chang-hsin, a communist party member and a demobilized armyman, resolutely resisted such a reactionary adverse current. they made light of the difficulties caused by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and were determined to succeed by self-reliance and hard struggle. with not many more than ten picks and ten chisels they began the struggle to extend the mine workings. they had no money to buy explosives for blasting so they used these simple tools to cut through the rock, chip by chip, and to tunnel a road to the seams. they declared with pride: "so long as we have the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains', we will finally break through the rock and extract more and more coal."

guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought, they put indigenous methods to use and energetically made technical innovations. they successfully produced home made explosives and fuses for blasting. they then needed large quantities of pit props. after consulting with the forestry department and agreeing to a set quota of timber, three workers went to a mountainside allocated to them and cut and transported wood by themselves. when the mine needed ventilation equipment, the workers made a blowing engine with their own hands, thus ensuring the smooth development of production.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and revolutionary cadres mercilessly criticized the crimes liu shao-chi and his agents had committed in undermining local industry and gave high praise to the 18 men's spirit of self-reliance and frugality. the new-born revolutionary committees at various levels were ready and eager to help them increase production. but the workers said: "our country is undertaking tremendous construction projects. we'll continue to display the revolutionary spirit of hard work. we'll win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our socialist motherland." they renovated and improved their equipment themselves and step by step mechanized coal extraction. they also run a power station, which not only solves the question of underground lighting, but supplies electricity to production teams of a neighbouring people's commune, thus providing aid for agriculture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Continue to Hail Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1970)

friends in various parts of japan have continued to acclaim the sixth anniversary of the publication of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", according to a tokyo report.

koichi morita, a worker at an iron works run by japanese monopoly capital, said that chairman mao's statement published six years ago has greatly inspired the japanese people's struggle.

morita said: "i have studied chairman mao's statement once again recently and it has renewed my indignation at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and given me boundless strength for carrying on the anti-u.s. struggle."

he said: "chairman mao's statement has clearly pointed out to the japanese working class and people the orientation of their struggle. at present, we must fight against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, hold still higher the patriotic anti-u.s. banner and strengthen and enlarge the patriotic anti-u.s. united front with the working class as its core."

morita said, at a time when the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are stepping up the revival of militarism in japan and frantically preparing for a war of aggression, chairman mao made the great clarion call: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" this teaching of chairman mao is of extremely important significance to the japanese people. we have realized more deeply that the road pointed out by chairman mao is the only correct road to win victory in the revolutionary struggle. we should march forward along this road.

morita stressed that the working class is in need of mao tsetung thought as their most powerful ideological weapon. the japanese workers will surely grasp mao tsetung thought in the course of their practice of concrete struggle. "i am determined to make still more endeavours to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and propagate it among the workers," he added.

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furuya, a worker at a power station, said: six years ago, chairman mao highly appraised the just patriotic struggle of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism, clearly pointed out who is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese people and elucidated how to wage struggles against the enemy. this is the greatest support and assistance given to the japanese people. "inspired by chairman mao's statement," furuya continued, "our struggle against the u.s.-

japanese reactionaries has been surging forward continuously. it has more and more convincingly testified to the unparalleled wisdom of chairman mao's thesis. from now on, we will follow chairman mao's teachings, unite with the broad masses of the people, be resolute, fear no sacrifice and struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries through to the end."

hideo komiya, a student of waseda university who headed the fifth students friendship delegation to china, said: "six years ago, chairman mao, the red sun in the hearts of the revolutionary people the world over, made the statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao points out in the statement that 'japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.' this is a tremendous encouragement to the struggle of the japanese people."

hideo komiya expressed the determination that in the days to come he will certainly unite with the broad masses of workers, peasants and other citizens to strive for the smashing of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and for the recovery of okinawa, and he will exert his efforts for the victory of the struggle. he also expressed the determination to strengthen the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples in the struggle to overthrow u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the japanese reactionaries who lord it over the japanese people and in the struggle against the miyamoto revisionist clique.

yoshiko tanaka, a high school teacher in tokyo, said that on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's statement, she studied the brilliant statement over and over again. she said that the more she studied the statement, the deeper her hatred for u.s. imperialism, and the firmer her confidence in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. she said that after studying chairman mao's statement, her heart was seething with anger at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the eagerness to have them burnt to ashes.

tanaka said that despite the fact that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries carried out sanguinary suppression of the teachers and students struggling against u.s. imperialism, more and more teachers and students have joined the ranks of the struggle. moreover, the pupils of middle schools are taking part in great numbers. she said that inspired by chairman mao's statement, she is resolved to persist in struggle and strive for bigger victories.

CHINA AND KOREA

China and Korea Hold Navigation Cooperation Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 30, 1970)

the ninth meeting of the china-korea yalu river and tumen river navigation co-operation committee was held in shenyang from december 29, 1969 to january 29, 1970. after friendly consultation, the two sides signed an accord on the ninth meeting of the china-korea yalu river and tumen river navigation co-operation committee.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Embassy in Nepal Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 30, 1970)

the chinese embassy in nepal gave a film reception here yesterday.

present at the reception were nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista, the chief justice, the minister of home and panchayat, land reform, food and agriculture who is also minister of information and broadcasting, the minister of defence and forest, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of transport, communication and public works, the minister of industry and commerce as well as state ministers and assistant ministers.

the full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the reception and warmly received.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Islamic Association Presents Chandelier to Pakistan Jinnah Mausoleum

(NCNA-English Karachi, Jan. 29, 1970)

at a ceremony held here today, the chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung handed over to the pakistan government a chinese chandelier which is a gift to the pakistan mohammed ali jinnah mausoleum from the chinese islamic association.

major general s.g.m.m. peerzada, chairman of the board for the mohammed ali jinnah mausoleum and principal staff officer of president yahya khan received the chinese gift on behalf of the pakistan government and expressed gratitude to the chinese government and people.

the chandelier presented by the chinese islamic association to the mausoleum of mohammed ali jinnah, founder of the

pakistan national movement, was made with great skill by chinese craftsmen working on it for nearly a year. it expressed the friendship of the chinese people for the pakistan people.

abdul qayyum, additional secretary of the president's secretariat was present at the ceremony.

chinese consul in karachi nieh kung-cheng was also present.

the ceremony was held in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Photo Exhibition on China's Cultural Revolution Warmly Welcomed by Swedish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1970)

a photo exhibition entitled "long live the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution" was held in stockholm by the swedish-chinese association from january 2 to 25. it was warmly received by more than 8,000 visitors from all parts of sweden, according to a report from stockholm.

the coldest winter days in stockholm could not prevent the swedish people from visiting the exhibition in expression of their friendship for the chinese people or dampen their enthusiasm for learning more about china's great proletarian cultural revolution through the exhibition. every day, a steady stream of people visited the exhibition from early morning till evening.

in the big exhibition hall, there were a huge coloured portrait of chairman mao right in the middle of the wall facing the entrance and a full-length statue of chairman mao on the left side of the hall. many visitors lingered long before the portrait and statue, admiring with great respect the brilliant image of chairman mao. some of them had their photos taken before the portrait and statue as a souvenir.

crowds of workers, students or teachers often gathered before an oil painting entitled "chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the rostrum at the ninth national congress of the communist party of china". they discussed with great enthusiasm the tremendous significance and far-reaching influence of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao. the working personnel of the exhibition acquainted the visitors with the latest instructions of chairman mao and some passages from vice-chairman lin piao's "report to the ninth national congress of the communist party of china" and other important documents. many youth earnestly took down chairman mao's latest instructions for further study.

many visitors wrote down their impressions of the exhibition on the visitors' book or on their note-books. one of them wrote in the visitors' book: "after seeing the exhibition, i have come to understand more clearly that the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao are marching vigorously towards communism. neither u.s. imperialism nor soviet revisionism can prevent china from advancing in giant strides."

after his visit to the exhibition, a member of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden said that mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of the present era and that it is a powerful weapon for opposing imperialism and revisionism and a spiritual atom bomb. the proletarians and other revolutionary people of all countries, he added, should study hard mao tsetung thought so as to grasp this infinitely powerful weapon for struggle and integrate mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the revolution in their own countries.

warmly praising the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution, another visitor wrote: "china will forever be red. long live china's great cultural revolution exclamation"

a philippine friend living in sweden said, "china's great cultural revolution makes us feel all the more confident and inspires us with a boundless hope for the future."

the oil painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan" attracted close attention from the visitors. it helped the swedish workers to learn about the brutal oppression and ruthless exploitation of the chinese working class by the imperialists and capitalists in the old society as well as the heroic struggle waged by the coal miners in anyuan under the direct leadership of chairman mao. a swedish type-setter was so deeply moved by the painting that she could not help humming the "internationale". she said with great emotion: "the chinese working class has smashed to pieces the iron chains and has thus become the master of their society. sooner or later the whole capitalist world will be shattered too. we, the working class, by no means have nothing, but will be the masters of a new world."

a warehouse loading worker said, "every sentence, indeed every word, of chairman mao's expresses what is in our hearts. we the working class will assuredly exercise leadership in everything."

a driver said, "every day, the press and radios of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism vilify and curse the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, but we working people never believe their ridiculous slanders. we say: 'the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is excellent exclamation'"

the bright and brave look of chinese women militia making a bayonet charge as portrayed in one of the photos, made an extremely deep impression upon the swedish visitors. a young girl wearing a chairman mao badge said that should u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to launch an aggressive war against socialist china, they are sure to be drowned in the vast ocean of a people's war in china. many visitors said in fury: should u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to start a world war, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons, the people of the whole world will never pardon them nor allow them to get away with it.

during the exhibition, the swedish-chinese association arranged in the exhibition hall report meetings and forums on various topics about china's great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist construction.

at one of the report meetings on the topic "what shall we learn from the chinese people", jan myrdal, chairman of the association and well-known swedish writer, said "there are

many things we can learn. as art and literary workers, we must try to comprehend in a deep way chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics." he added, "however, the thing worth learning most is the chinese people's living study and application of mao tsetung thought, especially of the 'three constantly read articles', to remould the subjective world and guide the transformation of the objective world." myrdal recited "the old man who removed the mountains", and recounted vividly the concrete experiences which he gathered during his visit to china, experiences about how the poor and lower-middle peasants in china held mao tsetung thought study classes and meetings for exchanging experiences, and how they had specific problems in mind in studying chairman mao's works and applied what they had studied.

at a report meeting, the well-known swedish playwriter tore zetterholm gave an account of what he had seen during his visit to china, highly praising the chinese people for their noble qualities of whole-hearted devotion to public interests and love for labour. he went on: "while the poison of the western world is spreading decadence, demoralization and degeneration, an entirely new socialist generation is growing up on the red land of china."

many visitors, workers and youth, bought "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", the "three constantly read articles" and other works by chairman mao in swedish.

the swedish-chinese association also showed "the bridge over the yangtze river at nanking" and other chinese films and arranged evening parties at which chinese revolutionary performances were given. once at a party, a young swedish singer, with accurate chinese pronunciation, sang many chinese revolutionary songs. some swedish youths have learned to sing "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "we march forward on the great road" and other chinese revolutionary songs.

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MANILA RIOTS

The Fight Outside the Presidential Palace of the Philippines

(Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, January 31, 1970)

A sanguinary struggle took place outside the Philippine Presidential Palace! The Philippine people are awakening quickly!

Up to yesterday, this struggle had already lasted five days. It is unprecedented in scale and in duration in the Philippines.

Yesterday, the masses, defying a threatening statement by Philippine President Marcos ordering the army and the police to shoot to kill, continued to crowd the streets, to besiege the Presidential Palace and to fight the army and the police. An early report tells that a few people were wounded by police fire. Death was reported in a latest dispatch.

Imperialism and reaction always think that the people's forces can be put down by sanguinary suppression. But facts always run counter to their wish. The louder the gunshot and the more the blood shed, the higher the flame of the people's rage will soar.

The US army in the Philippines fired indiscriminately near its base areas, killing the Philippine people. The murderers were sent back to the United States afterward. This is a lesson by negative example. The violence of these teachers by negative example has aroused a new anti-US upsurge of the Philippine people.

Philippine President Marcos has in the past few years adopted double-dealing tactics. Superficially he behaves himself perfectly well while, in fact, collaborating with the US imperialism abroad and suppressing the people at home. Now, the gunfire in Manila streets will invariably arouse a new upsurge of the Philippine people's opposition to the reactionary government.

Marcos began to serve his second term as president on the last day of the 1960's. US imperialism specially sent its Vice President Agnew to take part in the inauguration. People have not forgotten that Nixon took the Philippines as the first stop of his tour of Asia last year.

The US imperialist ringleaders came to the Philippines to peddle their "New Asian Policy." The Philippine people's response was protest and objection. Last Monday, that is, the day on which the current Philippine

National Congress had its opening session, 60,000 workers, students and youths held a grand meeting and demonstration outside the Congress building. Similar actions took place in more than 20 cities in the Philippines.

The slogan of this meeting is conspicuous. They protest against aggression by the US imperialism, denounce the "Constitution" which is currently in effect in the Philippines and is prepared by US colonialists, and demand abolition of the US military bases. Some students and workers cried out loudly in the meeting, "Revolution! Revolution!"

The surge during the five days from the beginning of this week to yesterday has shaken the Philippines. This thunderbolt will invariably cause a still greater echo throughout the Philippines.

The revolutionary armed struggle with the countryside in Central Luzon as its base area has taken on a completely new look. This and the struggle in Manila streets are supporting and inspiring each other.

The first Spring in the 1970's is a special one in the Philippine Islands. The bugle of combat is resounding ever more loudly there.

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JAPAN AND TAIWAN

US Newsman on Japanese Militarists' Territorial Designs on Taiwan

by

Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, February 2, 1970)

A dispatch by an AP correspondent from Taipei said: In 1895 Japanese militarists took Taiwan away from China and now "it looks as if Japan is trying to take it back again."

The correspondent spoke about Japan's economic infiltration in Taiwan in his dispatch. But what he meant was obviously more than economic infiltration. He said: "This is not only financial and economic."

He did not elaborate what the other aspects were, but the meaning was clear from what he had said.

What is worthy of attention is that Taiwan was never mentioned as an inseparable part of the sacred territories of China in his dispatch. He only called it "the seat of the present Kuomintang 'government'."

Furthermore the dispatch mentioned in particular the relation between the "Taiwanese natives" and Japan.

At the end of last year Japanese Prime Minister Sato had a talk with Nixon. In the communique they openly said that our territory Taiwan was "an extremely important factor in Japan's security."

Recently a new book appeared in Japan, written by a Taiwan youth and entitled The Unknown Taiwan. The book was being publicized in newspaper and magazine advertisements.

Then someone under the banner of a Japanese professor jumped out and clamored that what was returned after World War II was only Taiwan's administrative authority, not its sovereignty.

They also spoke freely in magazines about "the people residing in Taiwan holding a plebiscite to decide upon their destiny in the future."

The author of the above-mentioned book declared that he belonged to the "Taiwan Independence Movement." As is well known, P'eng Ming-min (彭 明敏), one of the heads of the "Taiwan Independence Movement" formerly under house arrest in Taipei, secretly left Taiwan last month and was reported to have arrived in Sweden.

During the past 20 years "indetermination of the sovereignty" of Taiwan has been the Japanese militarists' preposterous tune. Now so many varied incidents happened after the Sato-Nixon talks. What can they imply?

At present US imperialism is usurping our territory of Taiwan militarily, politically and economically; whereas the party which already has economic infiltration and is trying every possible means to make its old dream come true is Japanese militarism.

The Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao pointed out clearly in their New Year editorial: "It has long been our consistent policy to develop diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, but on no account can we tolerate the invasion and occupation of our sacred territory by any imperialism or social-imperialism. We are determined to liberate Taiwan."

US imperialism and Japanese militarism had better consider this paragraph more carefully.

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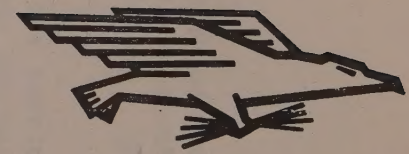

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